

THE BATTLE OF SHILOH
AND THE ORGANIZATIONS
ENGAGED

THE BATTLE OF SHILOH

AND THE ORGANIZATIONS ENGAGED

DAVID W. REED

With a New Introduction by Timothy B. Smith

The University of Tennessee Press / Knoxville



Copyright © 2008 by The University of Tennessee Press / Knoxville.
All Rights Reserved. Manufactured in the United States of America.
First Edition.

Previously printed in 1902 and 1909 by the Government Printing Office,
Washington, DC.

This book is printed on acid-free paper.

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Reed, David W. (David Wilson), b. 1841.

The Battle of Shiloh and the organizations engaged / David W. Reed ; with a
new introduction by Timothy B. Smith. — 1st ed.

p. cm.

“Previously printed in 1903 and 1909 by the Government Printing Office,
Washington, DC”—T.p. verso.

Includes bibliographical references and index.

ISBN-13: 978-1-57233-617-9

ISBN-10: 1-57233-617-X

1. Shiloh, Battle of, Tenn., 1862.

I. Title.

E473.54.R34 2008

973.7'31—dc22

2007030416

To Shiloh Soldiers

CONTENTS

Introduction	xi
Timothy B. Smith	
Shiloh National Military Park Commission	2
An Act to Establish a National Military Park at the Battlefield of Shiloh	3
To Shiloh Soldiers	5
Organization of the Commission	6
Shiloh Campaign and Battle	7
Field of Operations	7
The Battle	13
Orders of Battle	24
Organization of the Union Army	24
Organization of the Confederate Army	31
Commanding and Staff Officers	37
Detailed Movements of the Organizations	45
Army of the Tennessee	45
Army of the Ohio	61
Army of the Mississippi	66
Designation of Batteries Mentioned Herein	89
Abstract of Field Returns	90
Army of the Tennessee	90
Army of the Ohio	99
Army of the Mississippi	103
Notes	111
Index	113

FIGURES

David W. Reed	xiii
David and Ellen Reed	xiv
Iowa Veterans	xv
David W. Reed and Cornelius Cadle	xvi
David W. Reed at Shiloh	xvii
April 6, 1862, Shiloh Map	xxiii
April 7, 1862, Shiloh Map	xxiv

MAPS

On Enclosed Compact Disc

1. The Field of Operations from Which the Armies Were Concentrated at Shiloh, March and April 1862
2. Shiloh Battlefield Positions on First Day, April 6, 1862
3. Shiloh Battlefield Positions on Second Day, April 7, 1862
4. Positions and Route of the Confederate Army on Its Advance to Shiloh, April 3, 4, 5, and 6, 1862

INTRODUCTION

The inquiry I most often received as a park ranger was if I had ever seen a ghost at Shiloh. I always said no. Working at the park for years and actually living on the battlefield a good part of that period have convinced me there are no ghosts at Shiloh. Work-related tasks took me all over the battlefield, sometimes at night (when the park is closed) and in the remotest parts. Living at the park often necessitated travel through the battlefield at night and allowed for extremely enjoyable moonlight walks. (There is no more calm and peaceful experience than to take a nighttime walk through the Shiloh National Cemetery down to Pittsburg Landing on the Tennessee River.) Through it all, I've seen many things, but none of them has ever been of a supernatural nature. Many claim that such events do occur, but I fully believe that you see what you convince your mind to see.

That said, I do believe that the battlefield is filled with the presence of the veterans who fought there. They are there in the monuments and markers, and yes, you can feel their presence on the battlefield. This is not a supernatural presence wherein ghosts of the past are watching over our every move, however, but rather a real connection between modern-day visitors and the veterans who came back years after the battle and set literally in stone the history of their great fight. Not at all unlike the present World War II generation, those veterans wanted to tell future Americans what they had done. It was very important to them. Thus, Shiloh and the many other battlefields established and marked by the veterans themselves have the stamp of the soldiers on them. Indeed, you can feel their continued presence.

At Shiloh, there is no more real presence than David W. Reed. He was the first official historian at the park, and much of what visitors see today is his work. In fact, the staff at Shiloh National Military Park has three main ready sources (without delving into letters, diaries, and manuscript material) to turn to whenever a definitive answer is needed for a detailed or little-known tactical or historic question regarding some action in the battle. David W. Reed produced two of these three seminal sources.

One source, of course, is the *War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*. This massive 128-volume set of

reports and correspondence provides the most insight into any Civil War battle. In Shiloh's case, volume 10, in two parts, contains 229 different battle reports and correspondence from the commanders. Other Shiloh material appears in various supplemental publications. Such primary, contemporary material is priceless. David W. Reed was a lowly private at the battle, however, and thus he was in no position to write or appear in any of the reports in the *Official Records*.¹

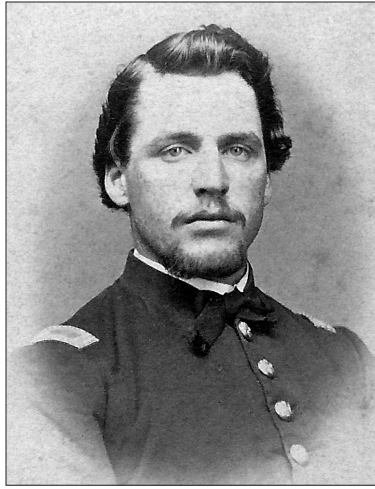
Reed did, however, produce the other two main sources decades later. Whenever there is a question about Shiloh that is not easily answerable, the staff looks to see what the various tablets and monuments on the battlefield say. These markers represent troop movements and were placed on the battlefield at the turn of the century when veterans of the battle were establishing the Shiloh National Military Park. Reed wrote the text for the approximately four hundred iron tablets, and he approved the text for the monuments produced by state commissions. Thus, Reed had his hand in telling the story of Shiloh "in letters of iron" on the battlefield itself. These markers are extremely important today because they offer a connection of both time and space to the veterans themselves and to the units they represent. There is a wealth of specific information on these markers, and anyone performing serious research into Shiloh must use them as a seminal source.²

The third major source for unlocking secrets at Shiloh is Reed's commission history of the battle: *The Battle of Shiloh and the Organizations Engaged*. Over the years, this slim book, now more than one hundred years old, has been surpassed in style and length by monographs written by modern historians, but Reed's little book has not been surpassed in clarity, effectiveness, and as a connection to the veterans. Giving a solid overview of the battle as well as a detailed unit synopsis down to the regimental level, Reed's little book still offers Shiloh enthusiasts and historians a chance to learn.³



Consequently, David W. Reed remains the foremost Shiloh historian of all time. Many others, such as O. Edward Cunningham, Larry J. Daniel, James Lee McDonough, Wiley Sword, Ed Bearss, George A. Reaves, Stacy D. Allen, and Timothy B. Smith, all have important places in Shiloh historiography. But there is an aspect missing from their views of the battle that Reed's work possesses. None of them was on hand on those two days in April.⁴

David W. Reed served at Shiloh, and his words, while no more and in most cases less interpretive than modern academic studies, nevertheless offer an air of immediacy and credibility. Reed knew what it was like to see a massive area covered in white canvass as the Army of the Tennessee camped near Pittsburg Landing and Shiloh Church. He knew what it was like to hear the Rebel yell as the enemy attempted assault after assault on his position.



DAVID W. REED. Reed rose through the ranks from a private to a captain during his war service. Here he is apparently a second lieutenant.

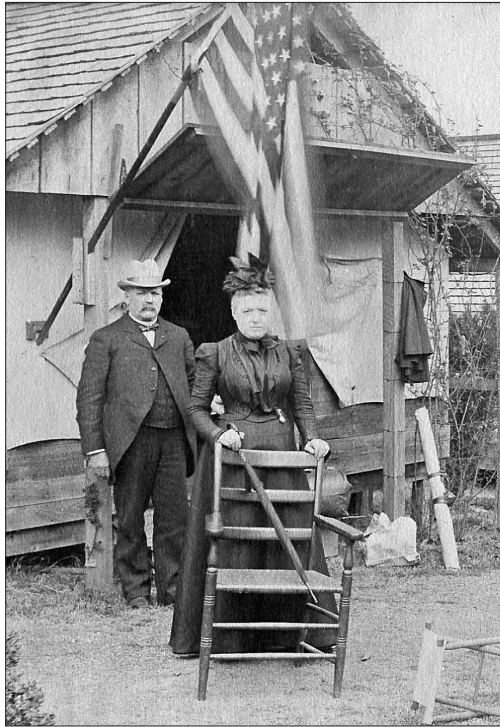
He knew what it was like to smell and taste the black powder in his nose and mouth. And, sadly, he knew what it was like to feel the horror of war, what it was like to have a Minnie ball smash into his thigh, what it was like to endure primitive Civil War medicine. D. W. Reed saw it all and, fortunately, lived through the ordeal to write his history. Reed's status as a veteran of the battle and as Shiloh National Military Park's first commission historian surpasses the experience of anyone coming after him.⁵

The "Father of Shiloh National Military Park" was born on April 2, 1841, in Cortland, New York. In 1855, the Reed family moved to Elon in Allamakee County, Iowa, where the young man grew up working on his father's farm. At the age of nineteen, in 1860, D. W. Reed enrolled in classes at Upper Iowa University in nearby Fayette, but clouds of civil war loomed on the horizon and then exploded. In response to calls for volunteers, Reed and his friends at Upper Iowa joined together to form an infantry company they called the "University Recruits," enlisting in the Union army on September 15, 1861. Joining the Twelfth Iowa Infantry forever changed Reed's life.⁶

Reed's muster-in roll listed him as twenty years old and five feet seven inches tall, with hazel eyes and brown hair. He and his regiment trained at "Camp Union" in Dubuque, Iowa, before transferring to Benton Barracks, near St. Louis, where Reed contracted the mumps. The regiment soon received new Enfield rifles and headed south, where Reed and his comrades participated in the capture of Fort Henry in February 1862 and the victory at Fort Donelson later that month. Reed had seen his first taste of combat.⁷

A part of James M. Tuttle's brigade of W. H. L. Wallace's division at Shiloh, Reed saw some of the most furious fighting of the battle in the Hornet's Nest. Reed's regiment and others repelled seven or eight different attacks, sometimes counterattacking and driving the Southerners away. All day long the Federal line held firm against repeated attack, but it soon found that the enemy had turned its flanks and surrounded it. A Confederate bullet slammed into Reed's thigh as the regiment surrendered. The young man spent the night on the battlefield in agony. He was not recovered until the next day and was sent to a hospital in Mound City, Illinois.⁸

By August, Reed rejoined his command in time for the October battle at Corinth, Mississippi, where he served in the famous "Union Brigade" made up of remnants of regiments that had surrendered at Shiloh. He continued serving in the Army of the Tennessee during the Vicksburg Campaign, the Meridian Campaign, the Missouri Campaign, the battles of Tupelo and Nashville, and finally the Mobile Campaign. Marching and fighting all across the South, Reed and his regiment saw places the men had never before imagined.



DAVID AND ELLEN REED. Married fifty years, David and Ella lived most of their last few years at Shiloh. They are in front of Reed's tent at Pittsburg Landing.

At war's end, Reed was a captain, commanding his company of university recruits.⁹

After the war, Reed returned home to Waukon, Iowa, where he continued his education and was admitted to the Iowa Bar on June 17, 1867. He also became involved in politics, running for and winning the position of county recorder for Allamakee County, a position he held for ten years. He married his war-time sweetheart Ellen E. Manson on September 20, 1866, eventually having three children that lived to adulthood: Minnie Althea, Gertrude, and Milton.¹⁰

Reed also held a variety of other government posts, including commissions in 1867 as a notary public and deputy collector of the Internal Revenue Service for the Third District of Iowa. In 1878, he became a captain in Company E, Ninth Iowa National Guard regiment, and later, he was Grand Army of the Republic Department of Iowa assistant inspector in 1888 and national Grand Army of the Republic aide-de-camp and supervisor of the census for the Second District of Iowa in 1890. Most importantly, in 1880 President Rutherford B. Hayes appointed Reed the postmaster of Waukon, Iowa, a post he held until 1887. By 1891, Reed and his family had moved to Evanston, Illinois, near Chicago, where he entered the real estate business.¹¹

During the same period, Reed was also maintaining his interest in the Civil War. He held memberships in several veterans' associations and was active in both the Twelfth Iowa and "Iowa Hornet's Nest Brigade" veterans' reunions. Both groups elected him as their historian. The survivors of the Twelfth Iowa charged him, in 1880, with writing a history of the regiment.¹²



IOWA VETERANS. These aged veterans of the Twelfth Iowa are together at Shiloh. *From left to right:* David W. Reed, Francis A. Large, Thomas J. Lewis, Christopher A. E. T. Stribling, and Selden M. French.

In 1895, Reed's many political and veteran connections led to his appointment as secretary and historian on the Shiloh National Military Park Commission tasked by Congress with establishing the park. Reed's credentials, while impressive, were no more so than many other veterans of the Civil War, however. What gave Reed an advantage was his friendship with Congressman, soon-to-be Speaker of the House, David B. Henderson, one of the original "University Recruits." Henderson used his influence to get Reed and other of his friends appointed to the commission. The chairman of the Shiloh commission was Army of the Tennessee representative Colonel Cornelius Cadle, formerly of the Eleventh Iowa and also a Henderson friend. Thomas J. Lewis and Francis A. Large were also Twelfth Iowa veterans who ultimately received positions on the park work force. The secretary of war appointed Major General Don Carlos Buell to represent the Army of the Ohio and Colonel Robert F. Looney to represent the Confederates. Chickamauga battlefield road engineer Atwell Thompson became chief engineer.¹³

While Chairman Cadle worked on appropriations and Thompson handled the engineering department, Reed oversaw the historical work at Shiloh. He scoured the *Official Records* and talked with hundreds of veterans who had participated in the battle. He located battle lines, camps, and artillery positions. Once the park land was bought, Reed oversaw the process of writing text for and erecting the iron tablets marking troop positions. He also worked



DAVID W. REED AND CORNELIUS CADLE. Reed, *right*, and Cadle, *left*, worked together to build the Shiloh National Military Park. After Cadle resigned as chairman, he recommended Reed take his place. They are standing on the W. H. L. Wallace mortuary monument.

with state commissions to place accurate unit position monuments all over the battlefield and emplaced old artillery pieces where batteries had fought. Reed was the backbone of historical interpretation at Shiloh.¹⁴

Reed's historical work went beyond the battlefield, however. In preparation for marking the field, he completed two large troop position maps in 1900, one for each day. Combining Thompson's topography maps and his own knowledge of troop movements, Reed produced accurate maps of the battle, in fact probably the most accurate battle maps ever created. Diagrams show the action as it unfolded, demonstrating to the viewer the successive positions of the armies.¹⁵

More descriptive than the maps was Reed's prose, accurate because of his long involvement in Shiloh's historical scholarship. He had written pamphlets for veterans' organizations and was close to publishing his history of the Twelfth Iowa Infantry. His crowning achievement, however, came in 1902, when Reed published, under the auspices of the Shiloh National Military Park Commission and through the Government Printing Office, a volume entitled *The Battle of Shiloh and the Organizations Engaged*. The book quickly became the standard treatment of the battle.¹⁶

In his important book, here reprinted, Reed began with a short history of the commission and a listing of several documents. He quickly moved on to an overview of the campaign and battle. Then, he fulfilled his title by detailing



DAVID W. REED AT SHILOH. An elderly David W. Reed at one of the U.S. Regular Army monuments at Shiloh. A 1913 accident in which he was thrown from his carriage caused Reed to turn over physical governance of the park.

the units engaged; Reed described the movements of every brigade throughout the battle. Detailed tables of casualties and organizations of the armies then filled out the volume.¹⁷

Reed's purpose in writing this history was to provide veterans with a documented account of the battle so that they in turn could make recommendations and correct any faulty statements. To achieve this design, Reed sent it to numerous veterans and their families free of charge while charging non-veterans. In return, he received corrections and new eyewitness accounts. By and large, Reed's scholarship withstood this test, but a few corrections prompted the commission to request a second edition, which Reed issued in 1909, with a reprinting in 1913.¹⁸

By that time, Reed was in total control of Shiloh's history. He had actually moved to the park in 1905, when Thompson, the resident engineer, resigned. Under pressure from the War Department, Chairman Cadle resigned his position in 1910 and the secretary of war appointed Reed to take his place. As new construction took place and staff came and went, Reed directed the affairs of the park for the next three years. In May 1913, however, Reed was thrown from his carriage and "suffered a broken thigh," probably already weak from his fifty-one-year-old wound. This accident ended his mobility, and he was soon forced to hand over his on-site duties to the commission secretary, DeLong Rice. Reed returned home to Waukon, Iowa, leaving behind his beloved Shiloh. As chairman of the commission, however, Reed continued to oversee the park from Iowa.¹⁹

Reed's grasp over Shiloh steadily weakened, however. His health deteriorated, and he died on September 22, 1916, just two days past his and his wife's fiftieth wedding anniversary. He was buried in Waukon. Shiloh's most knowledgeable historian was now gone, but he left behind all his Shiloh research, most notably his 122-page classic, *The Battle of Shiloh and the Organizations Engaged*.²⁰



This book (the 1909 version, reprinted in 1913) is a fact-filled volume, its style clearly different from what readers are accustomed to today. While it is not for light bedtime enjoyment, the factual detail and accuracy that make keen concentration a requirement are what make the book so important.

Reed's closeness to the veterans is shown throughout the book. His opening comments include an explanation of the various editions of the publication, the legislation that created the Shiloh National Military Park, correspondence regarding the publication processes, and a brief history of the commission itself. The climax is a short address "To Shiloh Soldiers," which, whether intended or not, also serves as a grand dedication. It is obvious Reed

was working on behalf of the veterans, and his short note to them invited all who would to illuminate any errors of fact. He wrote that the book was intended to be “complete, impartial, and correct” so that the history of the battle could be presented as “nothing but the truth.” Fortunately for later generations, he succeeded.²¹

The book was not without controversy, however. Several veterans pointed out inaccuracies in the original 1902 version, which Reed happily agreed to change. As part of a much larger contextual controversy, however, Reed’s book was drawn into a fight when veterans of the Army of the Ohio began a crusade against what they deemed as a conspiracy to heighten the importance of the Army of the Tennessee over their own army’s accomplishments at Shiloh. The major protagonist was Henry V. Boynton, then chairman of the commission building the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park and a leader in the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, the veterans’ organization for the Army of the Ohio, which had fought at Shiloh. Particularly distasteful to Boynton and the Ohio army veterans was the book’s perceived lack of emphasis on that army’s arrival on the first day and the assertion that the Army of the Tennessee, not the Army of the Ohio, began the battle on the second day. Boynton also attacked Reed’s assertion that the Army of the Tennessee was not surprised on the morning of April 6, 1862. Boynton complained all the way to the secretary of war, who referred the controversy to a specially constituted committee of the General Staff of the Army. The committee sided with Reed and the Shiloh commission, a fact Reed happily noted by including the pertinent correspondence in the front of the book.²²

Historical interpretation aside, Reed’s book is amazingly accurate. In a few isolated instances, research in the last hundred years has shown Reed’s account to be incomplete rather than inaccurate. One such instance involves the early morning patrol sent out by Everett Peabody. Reed states that three companies of the Twenty-fifth Missouri reconnoitered to the front. Technically, that is true, but later research also found that two companies of the Twelfth Michigan were also present. Similarly, Reed stated that Daniel Ruggles gathered 62 guns to shell the Hornet’s Nest, an interpretation that stood for several decades. Other historians concluded in later years that there were not quite that many due to battlefield attrition. These revisionist historians, who are theoretically correct, cannot come to a definitive decision themselves, however, some saying 51, some 53, and some 55. In the end, there is not a lot of difference between 51 and 62, and Reed could have been just as close to the true number, which we may never know, as the others.²³

The only major error of fact in the entire book is Reed’s assertion that Benjamin Prentiss sent out the patrol that located the Confederate army on the morning of April 6, 1862. In actuality, Colonel Everett Peabody sent out

the patrol in disobedience to Prentiss's orders. Peabody died at the battle, however, and Prentiss, once it became common knowledge that the patrol worked advantageously for the Federals, subtly took credit for it, and Reed agreed.²⁴

Despite the controversy and a slight error or two, Reed's book includes many factual details and compilations that are not found in any other book. After an extremely accurate and detailed campaign and battle account, Reed provided just what his title indicated: pages and pages of details on the units engaged. He broke the units down on the army organization level, providing a synopsis of army, corps, division, and brigade level organizations. It is within the brigade level synopses that the most detail emerges as Reed consistently moved down to the regimental level to explain movements. Anyone wishing to follow the actions of a particular regiment can do so simply by reading that unit's brigade synopsis. Likewise, Reed provided a detailed order of battle with all commanders listed, as well as tables of organizations and casualties. Perhaps most novel, Reed included a listing of commanders' staff officers at Shiloh. And then, of course, Reed included the four large and very accurate maps: one "Field of Operations" map that covered several states, one Shiloh and Corinth area map, and one map for each day of the battle. The result of the tables, lists, maps, and text is a tremendously compact set of Shiloh details unmatched anywhere else.



Obviously, *The Battle of Shiloh and the Organizations Engaged* was the definitive account of Shiloh in its day. But how important has Reed's book been through the years since its publication? The answer is that it serves as the cornerstone for all work on Shiloh published ever since. It was the first book dedicated solely to the history of the campaign and battle of Shiloh, and thus it stood as the only major work on the subject until academic authors took up the topic in the 1960s and 1970s.²⁵

Among four distinct historiographical schools of thought concerning Shiloh, Reed's book forms the backbone of the dominant school. The first school, written from the time of the battle until the late 1880s, was simply a recounting of the battle by its participants. The second school of thought, the dominant school even today, began with the establishment of the park in 1894 and was encased when Reed published this history of the battle. With access to published reports, the veterans' accounts mentioned above, and most importantly the battlefield itself, this school, the Reed School, insisted that the Hornet's Nest and Sunken Road were the keys to the battle. A more recent third school has argued that Albert Sidney Johnston's death, not the Hornet's Nest, determined the fate of the battle. The fourth and final school, just emerging

and starkly revisionist in nature, has taken an almost radical approach to the battle. This school has argued that neither the Hornet's Nest nor Johnston's death was the key to Shiloh. Rather, it was the misunderstanding of enemy positions, deployment, and geography which caused the Confederate army to mis-fight the battle.²⁶

Coming at a time in the late nineteenth century when Shiloh historiography was scattered and fractured, Reed's work brought a central theme to the Battle of Shiloh. None of the major publications of the earlier Veterans' School had dwelt on the Hornet's Nest as the key to Union victory. In the *Century* articles (later published as *Battles and Leaders*), for example, the writers did not dwell on that aspect of the battle or make grand arguments that the Federal stand there had saved the day. It was Reed who first made that argument in book form. Working off an embryonic idea promoted by the veterans of the Hornet's Nest at reunions and in paintings such as Thure de Thulstrup's 1888 version of the Hornet's Nest, Reed promulgated the idea of the importance of the Hornet's Nest and made it nationally known. In doing so, he dominated Shiloh historiography for some seven decades.²⁷

In *The Battle of Shiloh and the Organizations Engaged*, Reed subtly described the Hornet's Nest's role in the battle as one of extreme importance. He described in vivid detail how the units there defeated numerous charges, even counter-attacking on a couple of occasions. He also specifically said that almost the entire Confederate army was involved in the capture of the Hornet's Nest defenders; at one point he made the correct assertion that adjoining Federal regiments surrendered to the two different extreme flanks of the Confederate army, which had overlapped in rear of the Union line. He also argued that the Confederate army had to "reorganize . . . for an attack upon the Union line in position near the Landing." In Reed's government-published book, he never forthrightly said that he and his comrades had won the battle, but he hinted that their stand had allowed the Federals to build another line in the rear—one that held and ultimately secured the victory.²⁸

Reed produced other publications as well, and although *The Battle of Shiloh and the Organizations Engaged* was his crowning achievement, none of these works can be taken out of context with the others. Any semblance of an idea of how Reed viewed Shiloh must come from a careful analysis of all of them.²⁹

For example, the Iowa historian was not so subtle in his regimental history, *Campaigns and Battles of the Twelfth Regiment Iowa Veteran Volunteer Infantry*, produced a decade earlier but only published in 1903. There, he was able to tell what he and his comrades believed to be the real story of Shiloh—that the Hornet's Nest had been the pivotal action of the day, allowing the beaten fragments of Grant's army time to build another line of defense. Reed tantalizingly told his readers, "It has been claimed that the delay caused by the stubborn

resistance of parts of five regiments at the ‘Hornet’s Nest,’ even after the other troops had fallen back, saved Grant’s army; and there is at least good reason for the claim.” Reed then went on to give detail after detail from report after report on how the Hornet’s Nest was the key event. At the end, he drove home the point: “To those comrades who survived that desperate struggle, and to the friends who still mourn those who fell on that glorious field, there is the consolation of knowing that, after years of waiting, the final summing up of the evidence will convince any unprejudiced searcher after the truth that the valor of the troops at the ‘Hornet’s Nest’ *saved the day at Shiloh*” (italics in original). This emphasis set the stage for later historians to take that image to the public, and it has become accepted more and more completely as the years have passed.³⁰

After the National Park Service took control of the park in 1933, and with Reed’s book being the only major work on the battle, the agency’s historians helped institutionalize Reed’s thesis. In a 1950s-era handbook by then park historian Albert Dillahunt, the Hornet’s Nest message gained further attention. Sold at Shiloh, these small books gave a short overview of the battle, in which the Hornet’s Nest was heavily emphasized. Likewise, the park’s 1956 film, *Shiloh: Portrait of a Battle*, still in use in 2008, concentrated on the Hornet’s Nest, leaving other actions relatively undiscussed. This film has been shown to millions of visitors throughout the decades, each time fueling the public acceptance of Reed’s view.³¹

It was not until the mid-1970s that an academic historian published a book on the battle itself. A young scholar at David Lipscomb College in Nashville, James Lee McDonough wrote the first truly academic published study of Shiloh. Utilizing primary as well as secondary sources, McDonough, who later retired from Auburn University, wrote *Shiloh: In Hell Before Night* (1977). It has played a major role in the perpetuation of the Reed School. While Reed developed the idea and the park service interpreted it, McDonough’s work carried the Reed thesis to scholars and the public alike.³²

In the years since the publication of Reed’s book, other historians, such as O. Edward Cunningham, Larry J. Daniel, Wiley Sword, Timothy B. Smith, and Stacy D. Allen, in the more recent schools of thought have each found the Hornet’s Nest to be the major issue with which to contend. All have given it different respect as revisionism has taken place. But all of these studies began with one work: *The Battle of Shiloh and the Organizations Engaged*. It was the first book dedicated to the battle, and it stood as the only major work on the subject for nearly seven decades. Many historians, buffs, and genealogists during that period had little else besides Reed’s book to utilize, and many thus cut their teeth on his work.

Most amazing is the book’s lasting influence today. Normally, as historiographical schools come and go and seminal works are shunted off to the

side in favor of newer and fresher material, books like Reed's fade away. But Reed's book, although less well known than before, has not lost its importance or its standing. *The Battle of Shiloh and the Organizations Engaged* is old, but with that age has come the credibility of accuracy. There is much to learn from this old book; it still stands, even after a century, as one of the most dependable, concise, and important works on the Battle of Shiloh. It is only proper that it be brought back for a modern audience to consider.

Timothy B. Smith
Adamsville, Tennessee

Notes

1. *War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, 128 vols. (Washington DC: Government Printing Office, 1880–91).
2. Timothy B. Smith, *This Great Battlefield of Shiloh: History, Memory, and the Establishment of a Civil War National Military Park* (Knoxville: Univ. of Tennessee Press, 2004), 62.
3. O. Edward Cunningham, "Shiloh and the Western Campaign of 1862," Ph.D. diss., Louisiana State Univ., 1966; O. Edward Cunningham, *Shiloh and the Western Campaign of 1862*, ed. Gary D. Joiner and Timothy B. Smith (New York: Savas Beatie, 2007); Wiley Sword, *Shiloh: Bloody April* (New York: William Marrow and Co., 1974); James Lee McDonough, *Shiloh: In Hell Before Night* (Knoxville: Univ. of Tennessee Press, 1977); Larry J. Daniel, *Shiloh: The Battle That Changed the Civil War* (New York: Simon and Shuster, 1997).
4. For a more in-depth look at Reed's life, see Timothy B. Smith, "David Wilson Reed: The Father of Shiloh National Military Park," *Annals of Iowa* 62, no. 3 (Summer 2003): 333–59. This piece has also been reprinted in Timothy B. Smith, *The Untold Story of Shiloh: The Battle and the Battlefield* (Knoxville: Univ. of Tennessee Press, 2006), 139–55.
5. Smith, *Untold Story of Shiloh*, 142.
6. See descriptions on photographs in Series 3, Box 5, Folders 253 and 255, Shiloh National Military Park Archives, hereafter cited as SNMP; David W. Reed, *Campaigns and Battles of the Twelfth Regiment Iowa Veteran Volunteer Infantry: From Organization, September, 1861, to Muster-Out, January 20, 1866* (n.p.), 250.
7. D. W. Reed Compiled Service Record, National Archives and Records Administration, hereafter cited as NARA; Reed, *Campaigns and Battles of the Twelfth Regiment Iowa Veteran Volunteer Infantry*, 11; Charles B. Clark and Roger B. Bowen, *University Recruits—Company C: 12th Iowa Infantry Regiment, U.S.A., 1861–1866* (Elverson, PA: Mennonite Family History, 1991), 38.
8. Reed, *Campaigns and Battles of the Twelfth Regiment Iowa Veteran Volunteer Infantry*, 42–61, 250.

9. D. W. Reed Compiled Service Record, NARA; see Reed's regimental history, *Campaigns and Battles of the Twelfth Regiment Iowa Veteran Volunteer Infantry*, for a detailed account of these operations.
10. "David Wilson Reed," *Memorials of Deceased Companions of the Commandery of the State of Illinois, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States* (Wilmington: Broadfoot, 1993), 252–53. Reed's Admission to Iowa Bar, June 17, 1867, Series 3, Artifact Cabinet 7, Drawer 1, Folder 286, in SNMP. Reed, *Campaigns and Battles of the Twelfth Regiment Iowa Veteran Volunteer Infantry*, 251. D. W. Reed to Ellen Manson, Apr. 22 and 29, 1865, Series 3, Box 1, Folder 10; Feb. 18, 1865, Series 3, Box 1, Folder 18; Jan. 28, 1865, Series 3, Box 1, Folder 20; Nov. 19, 1864, Series 3, Box 1, Folder 24; Dec. 23, 1864, Series 3, Box 1, Folder 27; Poem, Series 3, Box 1, Folder 44, all in SNMP. "David Wilson Reed," 253. Reed, *Campaigns and Battles of the Twelfth Regiment Iowa Veteran Volunteer Infantry*, 251.
11. Various D. W. Reed documents and commissions, all in Series 3, Artifact Cabinet 7, Drawer 1, Folders 282–87, SNMP. Reed, *Campaigns and Battles of the Twelfth Regiment Iowa Veteran Volunteer Infantry*, 250–51. D. W. Reed Appointment, Dec. 21, 1880, Series 3, Box 1, Folder 79, and Copy of 1891 letter on Real Estate Letterhead, Series 3, Box 1, Folder 82, both in SNMP. Reed, *Campaigns and Battles of the Twelfth Regiment Iowa Veteran Volunteer Infantry*, 251.
12. *First Reunion of Iowa Hornet's Nest Brigade*, Series 3, Box 4, Folder 216, SNMP; Reed, *Campaigns and Battles of the Twelfth Regiment Iowa Veteran Volunteer Infantry*, 1.
13. D. B. Henderson to D. W. Reed, Mar. 28, 1895, Series 3, Box 1, Folder 91, SNMP; Reed, *The Battle of Shiloh and the Organizations Engaged*, 6.
14. For a history of the commission's work, see Smith, *This Great Battlefield of Shiloh*, 31–122.
15. Reed Map, First and Second Days, 1900, Series 6, Boxes 1 and 2, SNMP.
16. Reed, *The Battle of Shiloh and the Organizations Engaged*; "First Reunion of Iowa Hornet's Nest Brigade," Oct. 12–13, 1887, Series 3, Box 4, Folder 216, SNMP; "12th Iowa Veteran Volunteer Infantry," Series 3, Box 4, Folder 218, SNMP.
17. Reed, *The Battle of Shiloh and the Organizations Engaged*.
18. Reed, *The Battle of Shiloh and the Organizations Engaged*, 2nd edition, 5.
19. Jacob Dickinson to Cornelius Cadle, Jan. 15, 1910, RG 107, E 82, Vol. 44, NARA; DeLong Rice to D. W. Reed, May 18, 1914, Series 3, Box 2, Folder 142, SNMP; Commission Minutes, Apr. 6, 1912, found in Shiloh National Military Park Commission Daily Events, Apr. 1912, SNMP, 20; Shiloh National Military Park Commission Daily Events, May 1913, SNMP, 29; *Annual Report of the Secretary of War—1917*, 1008; *Annual Report of the Secretary of War—1917*, "David Wilson Reed," 353.
20. Reed, *Campaigns and Battles of the Twelfth Regiment Iowa Veteran Volunteer Infantry*, 251; *Annual Report of the Secretary of War—1917*, 1008.
21. Reed, *The Battle of Shiloh and the Organizations Engaged*, 2nd edition, 5.

22. For more information on the Boynton controversy, see Smith, *This Great Battlefield of Shiloh*, 85–87.
23. O. Edward Cunningham, “Shiloh and the Western Campaign of 1862,” Ph.D. diss., Louisiana State Univ., 1966, 398, says 51 guns; Stacy D. Allen, “Shiloh! The Campaign and First Day’s Battle,” *Blue and Gray* 14, no. 3 (Winter 1997): 54, says “about fifty-three”; Daniel, *Shiloh*, 229, states 53 guns, but then lists 55.
24. Timothy B. Smith, “A Case Study in Civil War Memory: Benjamin M. Prentiss as the Hero of Shiloh,” unpublished manuscript.
25. Most of the following material is adapted from Timothy B. Smith, “Historians and the Battle of Shiloh: One Hundred and Forty Years of Controversy” *Tennessee Historical Quarterly* 63 (Winter 2003): 332–53. This article was also reprinted in Smith, *The Untold Story of Shiloh*, 1–19.
26. Smith, *The Untold Story of Shiloh*, 2.
27. Smith, *The Untold Story of Shiloh*, 3–8; Thure de Thulstrup, *Battle of Shiloh Lithograph* (L. Prang and Company, 1888).
28. Reed, *The Battle of Shiloh and the Organizations Engaged*, 18–20.
29. For an example of Reed’s other work, see David W. Reed, “National Cemeteries and National Military Parks,” in *War Sketches and Incidents As Related by the Companions of the Iowa Commandery Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States*, 70 vols. (Des Moines: n.p., 1898), vol. 2: 355–74.
30. Reed, *Campaigns and Battles of the Twelfth Regiment Iowa Veteran Volunteer Infantry*, 54, 61.
31. Albert Dillahunt, *Shiloh National Military Park, Tennessee* (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1955); *Shiloh: Portrait of a Battle* (Shiloh: Shiloh National Military Park, 1954).
32. McDonough, *Shiloh: In Hell Before Night*.

SHILOH NATIONAL MILITARY PARK COMMISSION

THE BATTLE OF SHILOH

AND THE ORGANIZATIONS ENGAGED

COMPILED FROM THE OFFICIAL RECORDS BY

MAJOR D. W. REED

HISTORIAN AND SECRETARY

UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE COMMISSION

1902

(REVISED 1909)



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

1909

SHILOH NATIONAL MILITARY PARK COMMISSION.

PITTSBURG LANDING, TENN., *July 15, 1907.*

The original manuscript for this report was submitted to the national commission at a meeting of the commission held at the Read House, Chattanooga, Tenn., January 23, 1900, all the members of the commission being present, and, after hearing the entire report read, officially approved the same and directed the chairman to ask an order to have it printed at the Government Printing Office for free distribution to such soldiers who were engaged at Shiloh as would be interested in studying the events of the battle.

Twenty-five hundred copies were printed and have been distributed. This has exhausted the first edition and made a second edition necessary in order to supply an urgent demand by survivors of the battle for the report and the maps.

D. W. REED, *Secretary.*

[PUBLIC—No. 9.]

AN ACT To establish a national military park at the battlefield of Shiloh.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order that the armies of the southwest which served in the civil war, like their comrades of the eastern armies at Gettysburg and those of the central west at Chickamauga, may have the history of one of their memorable battles preserved on the ground where they fought, the battlefield of Shiloh, in the State of Tennessee, is hereby declared to be a national military park, whenever title to the same shall have been acquired by the United States and the usual jurisdiction over the lands and roads of the same shall have been granted to the United States by the State of Tennessee; that is to say, the area inclosed by the following lines, or so much thereof as the commissioners of the park may deem necessary, to wit: Beginning at low-water mark on the north bank of Snake Creek where it empties into the Tennessee River; thence westwardly in a straight line to the point where the river road to Crumps Landing, Tennessee, crosses Snake Creek; thence along the channel of Snake Creek to Owl Creek; thence along the channel of Owl Creek to the crossing of the road to Purdy, Tennessee; thence southwardly in a straight line to the intersection of an east and west line drawn from the point where the road to Hamburg, Tennessee, crosses Lick Creek, near the mouth of the latter; thence eastward along the said east and west line to the point where the Hamburg Road crosses Lick Creek; thence along the channel of Lick Creek to the Tennessee River; thence along low-water mark of the Tennessee River to the point of beginning, containing three thousand acres, more or less, and the area thus inclosed shall be known as the Shiloh National Military Park: *Provided*, That the boundaries of the land authorized to be acquired may be changed by the said commissioners.

SEC. 2. That the establishment of the Shiloh National Military Park shall be carried forward under the control and direction of the Secretary of War, who, upon the passage of this Act, shall proceed to acquire title to the same either under the Act approved August first, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, entitled "An Act to authorize the condemnation of land for sites of public buildings, and for other purposes," or under the Act approved February twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An Act to establish and protect national cemeteries," as he may select, and as title is procured to any portion of the lands and roads within the legal boundaries of the park he may proceed with the establishment of the park upon such portions as may thus be acquired.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to enter into agreements whereby he may lease, upon such terms as he may prescribe, with such present owners or tenants of the lands as may desire to remain upon it, to occupy and cultivate their present holdings upon condition that they will preserve the present buildings and roads and the present outlines of field and forest, and that they only will cut trees or underbrush under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, and that they will assist in caring for and protecting all tablets, monuments, or such other artificial works as may from time to time be erected by proper authority.

SEC. 4. That the affairs of the Shiloh National Military Park shall, subject to the supervision and direction of the Secretary of War, be in charge of three commissioners, to be appointed by the Secretary of War, each of whom shall have served at the time of the battle in one of the armies engaged therein, one of whom shall have served in the Army of the Tennessee, commanded by General U. S. Grant, who shall be chairman of the commission; one in the Army of the Ohio, commanded by General D. C. Buell; and one in the Army of the Mississippi, commanded by General A. S. Johnston. The said commissioners shall have an office in the War Department building, and while on actual duty shall be paid such compensation out of the appropriations provided by this Act as the Secretary of War shall deem reasonable and just; and for the purpose of assisting them in their duties and in ascertaining the lines of battle of all troops engaged and the history of their movements in the battle, the Secretary of War shall have authority to employ, at such compensation as he may deem reasonable, to be paid out of the appropriations made by this Act, some

person recognized as well informed concerning the history of the several armies engaged at Shiloh, and who shall also act as secretary of the commission.

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of the commission named in the preceding section, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to open or repair such roads as may be necessary to the purposes of the park, and to ascertain and mark with historical tablets or otherwise, as the Secretary of War may determine, all lines of battle of the troops engaged in the battle of Shiloh and other historical points of interest pertaining to the battle within the park or its vicinity, and the said commission in establishing this military park shall also have authority, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to employ such labor and services and to obtain such supplies and material as may be necessary to the establishment of the said park under such regulations as he may consider best for the interest of the Government, and the Secretary of War shall make and enforce all needed regulations for the care of the park.

SEC. 6. That it shall be lawful for any State that had troops engaged in the battle of Shiloh to enter upon the lands of the Shiloh National Military Park for the purpose of ascertaining and marking the lines of battle of its troops engaged therein: *Provided*, That before any such lines are permanently designated the position of the lines and the proposed methods of marking them by monuments, tablets, or otherwise shall be submitted to and approved by the Secretary of War, and all such lines, designs and inscriptions for the same shall first receive the written approval of the Secretary, which approval shall be based upon formal written reports, which must be made to him in each case by the commissioners of the park: *Provided*, That no discrimination shall be made against any State as to the manner of designating lines, but any grant made to any State by the Secretary of War may be used by any other State.

SEC. 7. That if any person shall, except by permission of the Secretary of War, destroy, mutilate, deface, injure, or remove any monument, column, statues, memorial structures, or work of art that shall be erected or placed upon the grounds of the park by lawful authority, or shall destroy or remove any fence, railing, inclosure, or other work for the protection or ornament of said park, or any portion thereof, or shall destroy, cut, hack, bark, break down, or otherwise injure any tree, bush, or shrubbery that may be growing upon said park, or shall cut down or fell or remove any timber, battle relic, tree or trees growing or being upon said park, or hunt within the limits of the park, or shall remove or destroy any breastworks, earthworks, walls, or other defenses or shelter on any part thereof constructed by the armies formerly engaged in the battles on the lands or approaches to the park, any person so offending and found guilty thereof, before any justice of the peace of the county in which the offense may be committed or any court of competent jurisdiction shall for each and every such offense forfeit and pay a fine, in the discretion of the justice, according to the aggravation of the offense, of not less than five nor more than fifty dollars, one-half for the use of the park and the other half to the informer, to be enforced and recovered before such justice in like manner as debts of like nature are now by law recoverable in the several counties where the offense may be committed.

SEC. 8. That to enable the Secretary of War to begin to carry out the purpose of this Act, including the condemnation or purchase of the necessary land, marking the boundaries of the park, opening or repairing necessary roads, restoring the field to its condition at the time of the battle, maps and surveys, and the pay and expenses of the commissioners and their assistant, the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, or such portion thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and disbursements under this Act shall require the approval of the Secretary of War, and he shall make annual report of the same to Congress.

Approved, December 27, 1894.

TO SHILOH SOLDIERS.

The Shiloh National Military Park was established by act of Congress in order that, "The armies of the southwest may have the history of one of their memorable battles preserved on the ground where they fought."

It is the desire of the commission having this work in charge that this history shall be complete, impartial, and correct, so that when the monuments of granite and bronze shall have been erected their inscriptions shall publish to the world nothing but the truth.

To secure this accuracy all reports have been carefully studied and compared. The records at Washington have been thoroughly searched and many who participated in the battle have been interviewed. Unfortunately many organizations that served at Shiloh failed to make official reports; others made such meager statements of service that it is difficult to give credit that is doubtless due to gallant organizations. It is, therefore, desired that the statements herein made be earnestly studied by every survivor of Shiloh, particularly in regard to his own organization, and that he report any errors or omissions found in these statements to "Secretary, Shiloh National Military Park Commission, Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee," who will investigate the same and make such corrections as the commission may direct with a view to the publication of a revised edition of this report. It is suggested that survivors examine official and other reports carefully and consult surviving comrades so as to be sure they are right before asking corrections.

CORNELIUS CADLE,

Chairman, Shiloh National Military Park Commission.

The above request, printed in the first edition of this report and distributed to over 2,000 survivors of the battle of Shiloh, brought letters of approval from members of a large majority of the organizations engaged in the battle, Union or Confederate. The few errors claimed have been all carefully investigated and have all been adjusted satisfactorily, with the single exception of a claim by the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, which was by the Secretary of War, referred to a committee of the General Staff of the Army, where it is pending. If that committee makes report in time, the substance of that report will be printed and attached here.

D. W. REED, *Secretary.*

[Memorandum for the Chief of Staff.]

No. 3239.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT AND CHIEF CLERK,
August 9, 1909.

Herewith is a request from the Shiloh National Military Park Commission for authority to print a new and revised edition of the book entitled "The Battle of Shiloh and the Organizations Engaged," issued by the commission in 1902. On June 23, 1905, the revised manuscript of this book was referred to a special committee of the General Staff, who were then considering some matters in dispute concerning the part taken by certain organizations in the battle, for comment, because of some criticisms which had been made against the book as originally issued. The manuscript was subsequently returned to the department without any formal report.

In considering the question now before the department of granting authority for a reprint of this book, I should be glad to have the views of this special committee on the subject if available.

I am advised that Maj. Eben Swift, of the General Staff, has made a study of the battle of Shiloh and has indorsed this book with a statement that a reprint is desirable.

JOHN C. SCOFIELD,
Assistant and Chief Clerk.

[Memorandum for the assistant and chief clerk.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF,
September 2, 1909.

In returning herewith your memorandum of August 9, 1909, inclosing request of the Shiloh National Military Commission for authority to print a new and revised edition of the book entitled "The Battle of Shiloh and the Organizations Engaged," I wish to inform you that the special committee of the General Staff whose views on the subject you desire has been relieved from duty with the General Staff, but the second section, after considering the matter presented by you, recommend that the changes suggested by the Shiloh National Military Park Commission be adopted.

W. W. WOTHERSPOONE,
Brigadier-General, General Staff, Acting Chief of Staff.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMISSION.

Under the provisions of the act of Congress approved December 27, 1894, the Secretary of War appointed as commissioners: Col. Cornelius Cadle, of Cincinnati, Ohio, for Army of the Tennessee, chairman; Gen. Don Carlos Buell, of Paradise, Ky., for Army of the Ohio; Col. Robert F. Looney, of Memphis, Tenn., for Army of the Mississippi; Maj. D. W. Reed, of Chicago, Ill., secretary and historian, and Capt. James W. Irwin, of Savannah, Tenn., agent for the purchase of land.

The commission met and organized April 2, 1895, at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., and at once entered upon the discharge of its duties, under the direction of the Secretary of War. Mr. James M. Riddell was appointed clerk of the commission.

Mr. Atwell Thompson, civil engineer, of Chattanooga, Tenn., was employed to take charge of the work. Under his direction surveys were made and parallel lines run across the field, from north to south, every 200 feet, upon which stakes were set 200 feet apart. From this survey levels were taken and a contoured topographical map made of all the land within the limits of the park. Mr. Thompson resigned October 1, 1905, and Maj. D. W. Reed, secretary, removed his family to the park and took charge of the work.

Gen. Don Carlos Buell died on November 19, 1898, and Maj. J. H. Ashcraft, late of the Twenty-sixth Kentucky Volunteers, was appointed in his place January 16, 1899.

Col. Robert F. Looney died on November 19, 1899, and Col. Josiah Patterson, late of the First Alabama Cavalry, was appointed in his place about January 1, 1900. He died at Memphis, Tenn., February 12, 1904.

Gen. Basil W. Duke, of "Morgan's cavalry," was appointed February 20, 1904, in place of Colonel Patterson.

From official maps and reports, information received from residents, personal recollections of survivors of the battle and other information, roads, fields, and camps were restored; battle lines and positions of troops located and shown on the map and marked by historical tablets on the ground. Four maps have been made which show the field of operations, the approaches to Shiloh, and a map of each day's battle. Copies of these maps accompany this report.

The progress of the work has been fully reported each year by the chairman of the commission and his reports published in the annual report of the Secretary of War.

SHILOH CAMPAIGN AND BATTLE.

FIELD OF OPERATIONS.^a

On the 1st day of January, 1862, Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston was in command of all the Confederate forces of Tennessee and Kentucky. His troops occupied a line of defense extending from Columbus, Ky., through Forts Henry and Donelson to Bowling Green, Ky., where General Johnston had his headquarters.

Gen. H. W. Halleck at that date commanded the Department of the Missouri with headquarters at St. Louis, and Gen. D. C. Buell commanded the Department of the Ohio with headquarters at Louisville, Ky. The Cumberland River formed the boundary separating the Departments of the Missouri and the Ohio.

Various plans had been canvassed by Generals Halleck and Buell, participated in by the general in chief, for an attack upon the Confederate line. General Halleck had asked to have General Buell's army transferred to him, or at least placed under his command, claiming that without such union and an army of at least 60,000 men under one commander, it would be impossible to break the well-established lines of General Johnston.^b

Before such union could be effected, and before General Halleck had received a reply to his request, General Grant asked for and received permission to attack the line at Fort Henry on the Tennessee River.^c Assisted by the gunboat fleet of Commodore Foote, Grant captured Fort Henry on the 6th of February, and then moving upon Fort Donelson captured that place with 15,000 prisoners on the 16th. The loss of these forts broke General Johnston's line at its center and compelled him to evacuate Columbus and Bowling Green, abandon Tennessee and Kentucky to the Union Army and seek a new line of defense on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

General Halleck was displeased with Grant because he sent a division of troops into Buell's department at Clarksville.^d This displeasure was increased when he learned that General Grant had gone to Nashville for consultation with General Buell. Halleck directed the withdrawal of Smith's division from Clarksville, suspended General Grant from command, and ordered him to Fort Henry to await orders.^e He then placed Gen. C. F. Smith in command of all the troops with orders

^a See map of field of operations.

^b No. 8 War Records, pp. 508-510. Reference to War Records will be given by serial numbers, 10 War Records being volume 10; 11 War Records being part 2 of volume 10.

^c 1 Grant, p. 287.

^d Halleck's telegram to Cullum, March 1, 1862.

^e 11 War Records, p. 3.

to proceed up the Tennessee River and to make an effort to break the Confederate line on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad at some place near Florence.^a

General Smith's advance reached Savannah, Tenn., March 13, 1862. Having determined to make that point his base of operations, he landed the troops that accompanied his advance, and sent boats back for supplies and the remainder of his army.

Gen. W. T. Sherman had organized a division of new troops while he was in command at Paducah. With these he was ordered to report to General Smith. He reached Savannah on the 14th of March and was ordered by General Smith to proceed up the river to some point near Eastport and from there make an attempt to break the Memphis and Charleston Railroad in the vicinity of Burnsville, Miss.^b

Previous to this time a gunboat fleet had passed up the Tennessee River as far as Florence. At Pittsburg Landing this fleet encountered a small force of Confederates consisting of the Eighteenth Louisiana Infantry, Gibson's battery of artillery, and some cavalry. The gunboats shelled the position and drove away the Confederates. A bursting shell set fire to and destroyed one of the three buildings at the landing. The fleet proceeded up the river to Florence and on its return landed a small party at Pittsburg Landing to investigate. This party found a dismounted 32-pounder gun on the river bluff, and about 1 mile out, a hospital containing several Confederate soldiers that had been wounded a few days before in the engagement with the fleet. Near the hospital a Confederate picket post stopped their advance and the party returned to the boats.

In the report made by the officer in command of this naval expedition is found the first mention of Pittsburg Landing, that little hamlet on the Tennessee River so soon to become historic.

When General Sherman's command was passing Pittsburg Landing, Lieutenant Gwin of the U. S. gunboat *Tyler* pointed out to General Sherman the position that had been occupied by the Confederate battery, and informed him that there was a good road from that point to Corinth. That it was, in fact, the landing place for all goods shipped by river to and from Corinth. General Sherman at once reported these facts to General Smith and asked that the place be occupied in force while the demonstration was being made against Burnsville. In compliance with this request, General Hurlbut's division was at once dispatched by boats to Pittsburg Landing.

General Sherman proceeded up the river and landed his division at the mouth of Yellow Creek, a few miles below Eastport, and made an attempt to march to Burnsville. Heavy rains and high water compelled his return to the boats. Finding no other accessible landing place he dropped down to Pittsburg Landing, where he found Hurlbut's division on boats.

Sherman reported to General Smith that Eastport was occupied in force by the Confederates, and that Pittsburg Landing was the first point below Eastport that was above water, so that a landing of troops could be made. He was directed to disembark his division and Hurlbut's and put them in camp far enough back to afford room for the other divisions of the army to encamp near the river.

^a7 War Records, p. 674; 11 War Records, p. 6.

^b10 War Records, p. 22.

On the 16th of March Sherman landed a part of his division, and accompanied by Colonel McPherson, of General Halleck's staff, marched out as far as Monterey, 11 miles, dispersing a Confederate cavalry camp. Returning to the river he spent two days in disembarking his troops and selecting camps, and on the 19th moved out and put his troops into the positions to which he had assigned them, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the landing.

Pittsburg Landing, on the left bank of the Tennessee River, 8 miles above Savannah, was at that time simply a landing place for steamboats trading along the river. Its high bluff, at least 80 feet above the water at its highest flood, afforded a safe place for the deposits of products unloaded from, or to be loaded upon, the boats. From this landing a good ridge road ran southwesterly to Corinth, Miss., 22 miles away. One mile out from the river the Corinth road crossed another road running north and south parallel with the river, and connecting Savannah below with Hamburg, 4 miles above Pittsburg Landing. One quarter of a mile beyond this crossing the Corinth road forked, the part known as Eastern Corinth road running nearly south until it intersected the Bark road, 3 miles from the river.

The other, or main road, running due west from the fork, crossed the Hamburg and Purdy road 2 miles from the river, and then turning southwest, passed Shiloh Church just $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the river. At a point 5 miles out this main road intersected the Bark road at the southwest corner of what is now the lands of the Shiloh National Military Park. The Bark road, running nearly due east to Hamburg, forms the southern boundary of the park.

On the south side of the Bark road ridge is Lick Creek, which has its rise near Monterey, and empties into the Tennessee about 2 miles above Pittsburg Landing. North of the main Corinth road, and at an average of about 1 mile from it, is Owl Creek, which flows northeasterly and empties into Snake Creek at the point where the Savannah road crosses it. Snake Creek empties into the Tennessee River about 1 mile below Pittsburg Landing.

All these streams flow through flat, muddy bottom lands and are, in the spring of the year, practically impassable, and in April, 1862, could not be crossed except at two or three places where bridges were maintained. These streams therefore formed an excellent protection against an attack upon either flank of an army encamped between them. The general surface of the land along the Corinth road is about on the same level, but is cut up on either side by deep ravines and water courses leading into the creeks. In many of these ravines are running streams with the usual marshy margins.

In 1862 this plateau was covered with open forest with frequent thick undergrowth and an occasional clearing of a few acres surrounding the farmhouse of the owner.

Sherman selected grounds for his division camps just behind a stream called Shiloh Branch, McDowell's brigade on the right, with his right on Owl Creek at the bridge where the Hamburg and Purdy road crosses the creek. Buckland's brigade next in line to the left, with his left at Shiloh Church. Hildebrand's brigade to the left of the church. Stuart's brigade, detached from others, to the extreme left of the line at the point where the Savannah and Hamburg and the Purdy and Hamburg roads unite just before they cross Lick Creek.

Hurlbut's division formed its camp 1 mile in rear of Sherman's, near the crossing of the Corinth and the Hamburg and Savannah roads.

On the 11th day of March the Departments of the Missouri and the Ohio were consolidated under the name of the Department of the Mississippi, and Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck was assigned to the command, giving him from that date the control he had sought—of both armies then operating in Tennessee. General Smith, about the time of his arrival at Savannah, had received an injury to his leg while stepping from a gunboat into a yawl. This injury, apparently insignificant at first, soon took such serious form that the General was obliged to relinquish command of the troops, and General Grant was restored to duty and ordered by General Halleck to repair to Savannah and take command of the troops in that vicinity. Upon his arrival at Savannah, March 17, General Grant found his army divided, a part on either side of the Tennessee River. He at once reported to General Halleck^a the exact situation, and in answer was directed to “destroy the railroad connections at Corinth.”^b

To carry out this order General Grant transferred the remainder of his army, except a small garrison for Savannah, to the west side of the river, concentrating the First, Second, Fourth, and Fifth divisions at Pittsburg Landing, and the Third at Crump's Landing, 6 miles below. General McClelland with the First Division formed his camp in rear of Sherman's right brigades. Gen. W. H. L. Wallace, commanding the Second Division, encamped to the right of Hurlbut, between Corinth road and Snake Creek. A new division, the Sixth, just organizing under General Prentiss out of new troops, went into camp as the regiments arrived between Hildebrand's and Stuart's brigades of Sherman's division, its center on the eastern Corinth road. Gen. Lew. Wallace, commanding the Third Division, placed his first brigade at Crump's, his second brigade at Stony Lonesome, and his third brigade at Adamsville, 5 miles out on the Purdy road.

On March 10 General Halleck wrote General McClellan: “I propose going to the Tennessee *in a few days* to take personal command.”^c Pending his arrival at the front his orders to Smith, to Sherman, and to Grant were: “My instructions not to bring on an engagement must be strictly obeyed;”^d but when informed by General Grant that the contemplated attack upon Corinth would make a general engagement inevitable, Halleck at once ordered, “By all means keep your forces together until you connect with General Buell. Don't let the enemy draw you into an engagement now.”^e To this General Grant replied: “All troops have been concentrated near Pittsburg Landing. No movement of troops will be made except to advance Sherman to Pea Ridge.”^f Sherman made a reconnoissance toward Pea Ridge March 24 and drove some cavalry across Lick Creek. He bivouacked at Chambers's plantation that night; and returned to camp next morning.

On the 31st, with two regiments of infantry, a section of artillery, and a company of cavalry, Sherman went up to Eastport. Finding the Confederate works there and at Chickasaw abandoned, he sent his

^a11 War Records, p. 45.

^b11 War Records, p. 46.

^c11 War Records, p. 24.

^d7 War Records, p. 674; 10 War Records, p. 25; 11 War Records, p. 41

^e11 War Records, pp. 50, 51.

^f11 War Records, p. 57.

scouts toward Iuka. Confederate cavalry was encountered, and the command returned to Pittsburg Landing.

The Army of the Tennessee, commanded by Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, was, on the 5th of April, 1862, composed of six divisions. The First, commanded by Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand; the Second, by Brig. Gen. W. H. L. Wallace; the Third, by Maj. Gen. Lew. Wallace; the Fourth, by Brig. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut; the Fifth, by Brig. Gen. W. T. Sherman, and the Sixth, by Brig. Gen. B. M. Prentiss. Generals McClernand, C. F. Smith, and Lew. Wallace had been promoted major-generals March 21, 1862. Official notice of such promotion was sent to General Grant by General Halleck from St. Louis April 5.^a Previous to this notice of promotion the order of rank of the brigadiers was as follows: Sherman, McClernand, Hurlbut, Prentiss, C. F. Smith, Lew. Wallace, W. H. L. Wallace. General Smith, until relieved by General Grant, March 17, was in command by order of General McClellan.^b

The camps of Sherman and Prentiss formed the front line about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Pittsburg Landing and extended in a semicircle from Owl Creek on the right to Lick Creek on the left. One company from each regiment was advanced as a picket 1 mile in front of regimental camps.

By the official returns of April 5, 1862, there were, in the five divisions of the Army of the Tennessee at Pittsburg Landing, present for duty,^c infantry, artillery, and cavalry, officers and men, 39,830; in the Third Division, at Crump's Landing, present for duty, officers and men, 7,564.

On the evening of the 5th the advance of General Buell's army arrived at Savannah, and in one day more would have united with the Army of the Tennessee, ready for the advance on Corinth, as contemplated and announced in General Halleck's programme.

When General Johnston withdrew his army from Kentucky and Tennessee, after the fall of Fort Donelson, he established his new line of operations along the Memphis and Charleston Railroad with his right at Chattanooga and his left on the Mississippi at Fort Pillow. On this line he was reinforced by Generals Polk and Beauregard from Columbus and West Tennessee, and by General Bragg from Pensacola and Mobile, and had ordered Van Dorn, from Little Rock, Ark., to report with his army at Corinth, Miss. As early as March 9, General Ruggles was placed in command at Corinth and was ordered to put his troops in marching order and to commence a line of intrenchments around the town.

On the 29th of March General Johnston issued a general order consolidating the armies of Kentucky and Mississippi, and some independent commands, into the "Army of the Mississippi" of which he assumed the command, naming Gen. G. T. Beauregard as second in command and Maj. Gen. Braxton Bragg as chief of staff. Subsequently he organized his army into four corps. The First Corps commanded by Maj. Gen. Leonidas Polk; the Second Corps commanded by Maj. Gen. Braxton Bragg; the Third Corps commanded by Maj. Gen. W. J. Hardee, and the Reserve Corps commanded by Brig. Gen. J. C. Breckinridge.

^a 11 War Records, p. 94.

^b 11 War Records, p. 82.

^c Note r.

One division of the First Corps, Cheatham's, was at Bethel and Purdy; a brigade of the Second Corps was at Monterey; the Reserve Corps at Burnsville; the cavalry nearer the Union lines. All other troops concentrated at Corinth.^a

General Johnston had been depressed by the censure of the Southern press, and as late as March 18 offered to relinquish the command of the army to General Beauregard. Reassured by expressions of confidence by Mr. Davis, he resolved to retain command and, if possible, to regain the confidence of the people by taking the offensive and attacking Grant's army at Pittsburg Landing, hoping to defeat that army before it could be reenforced by General Buell.

Hearing that General Buell was nearing Savannah, General Johnston determined to attack at once, without waiting the arrival of Van Dorn. Accordingly, on the 3d of April he issued orders for the forward movement, directing his army to move by the several roads and concentrate at Mickey's, 8 miles from Pittsburg Landing, so as to be ready to attack at sunrise on the morning of the 5th. Heavy rains, bad roads, and the delays incident to marching large columns with wagon trains and artillery over muddy roads, prevented the assembly of the army at Mickey's until nearly night of the 5th. It was then determined to delay the attack until daylight next morning.

The aggregate present for duty, officers and men of the Confederate Army, infantry, artillery, and cavalry, assembled at Mickey's April 5, 1862, as shown by official reports, was 43,968.^b

This army General Johnston put in line of battle and bivouacked Saturday night in the following order: Major General Hardee's corps on the first or advanced line, with Cleburne's brigade on the left, its left flank at Widow Howell's, near Winningham Creek. Wood's brigade next to the right, with his right on the main Pittsburg and Corinth road, and just in rear of the Wood's field. Shaver's brigade on right of Pittsburg and Corinth road, extending the line nearly to Bark road. As Hardee's line thus deployed did not occupy all the space to Lick Creek, as desired, Gladden's brigade from Withers's division of Second Corps was added to Hardee's right, extending the line across Bark road.

Major General Bragg's corps was deployed 800 yards in rear of the first line, with Ruggles's division on the left and Withers's division on the right, in the following order of brigades from left to right: Pond, Anderson, Gibson, Jackson, and Chalmers. This second line overlapped the first and extended beyond Hardee's on both flanks, Jackson's left flank resting on the Bark road.

The corps of Generals Polk and Breckinridge were formed in column by brigades in rear of the second line. Wharton's and Brewer's cavalry were on the left flank, guarding the roads toward Stantonville. Clanton's cavalry was on the right front; Avery's, Forrest's and Adams's cavalry at Greer's Ford on Lick Creek. Other cavalry organizations were attached to the different corps.

General Johnston's headquarters were established at the forks of the Bark and Pittsburg roads.

Pickets were sent out from the first line. The Third Mississippi, commanded by Major Harcastle, was on such duty in front of Wood's brigade, his reserve post, at the corner where Wood's and Fraley's fields join.

^a See map of Territory between Pittsburg Landing and Corinth.

^b Note r.

THE BATTLE.^a

During the Confederate advance from Monterey on the 3d there had been skirmishing between the cavalry of the two armies, and on the 4th one of Buckland's picket posts was captured. Buckland sent out two companies in pursuit of the captors. These companies were attacked and surrounded by Confederate cavalry, but were rescued by Buckland coming to their relief with his whole regiment. On Saturday Generals Prentiss and Sherman each sent out reconnoitering parties to the front. Neither of these parties developed the enemy in force, but reported such evidences of cavalry, that pickets of both divisions were doubled, and General Prentiss, being still apprehensive of attack, sent out at 3 o'clock Sunday morning three companies of the Twenty-fifth Missouri, under Major Powell of that regiment, to again reconnoiter well to the front.

Major Powell marched to the right and front, passing between the Rhea and Seay fields, and at 4.55 a. m. struck Hardcastle's pickets and received their fire. The fire was returned by Powell and a sharp engagement was had between these outposts, continuing, as Hardcastle says, one hour and a half, until 6.30 a. m., when he saw his brigade formed in his rear and fell back to his place in line.

Wood's brigade, advancing, drove Powell back to the Seay field, where he was reinforced by four companies of the Sixteenth Wisconsin, that had been on picket near by, and by five companies of the Twenty-first Missouri under Colonel Moore, who at once took command and sent back to camp for the remainder of his regiment.

This force, fighting and retreating slowly, was reenforced at southeast corner of the Rhea field by all of Peabody's brigade. Peabody succeeded in holding the Confederates in check until about 8 o'clock, when he fell back to the line of his camp, closely followed by Shaver's brigade and the right of Wood's brigade.

While Peabody's brigade was thus engaged, General Prentiss had advanced Miller's brigade to the south side of Spain field, and placed Hickenlooper's battery to the left and Munch's battery to the right of the Eastern Corinth road. In this position he was attacked by Gladden's brigade and by the left of Chalmers's brigade, that had advanced to the front line. These Confederate brigades, after a stubborn fight, in which Gladden was mortally wounded, drove Miller back to his line of camps at the same time that Peabody was driven back to his. In their several camps Prentiss formed his regiments again and was vigorously attacked by Gladden's and Shaver's brigades, assisted on their left by a part of Wood's brigade, and on the right by Chalmers.

At 9 o'clock Prentiss was driven from his second position with the loss of the entire division camp, two guns of Hickenlooper's battery, and many killed and wounded left on the field. Among the killed was Colonel Peabody, the commander of the First Brigade of Prentiss's division.

While the right of Hardee's line was engaged with Prentiss his left had attacked the brigades of Hildebrand and Buckland, of Sherman's division. These brigades had formed in line in front of their camps and behind Shiloh Branch, with Barrett's battery at Shiloh Church and Waterhouse's battery to the left, behind the camp of the Fifty-

^aSee maps of first and second days.

third Ohio. The Third Brigade of McClernand's division was brought up and formed in support of Sherman's left flank and of Waterhouse's battery. In the Confederate advance the left of Wood's brigade had been slightly engaged with the Fifty-third Ohio, which easily gave way, when Wood obliqued to the right, to avoid Waterhouse's battery, and, following Prentiss, passed the left flank of Hildebrand's brigade, then left wheeled to the attack of McClernand's Third Brigade. Cleburne's brigade, in attempting to cross the marshy ground of Shiloh Branch, received the concentrated fire of the Third and Fourth brigades of Sherman's division, and after two or three unsuccessful efforts to dislodge them, in which his regiments lost very heavily—the Sixth Mississippi having over 70 per cent killed and wounded—he was obliged to give place to Anderson's brigade of Bragg's corps, which was in like manner repulsed with severe loss. Johnson's and Russell's brigades of Polk's corps now came up together. Russell on the right, overlapping Sherman's left, and Johnson to the left across the Corinth road. The reorganized parts of the brigades of Cleburne and Anderson joining Russell and Johnson, the four brigades, assisted by Wood's brigade, advanced, and at 10 o'clock drove Sherman's two brigades, and the Third Brigade of McClernand's division back across the Purdy road with the loss of three guns of Waterhouse's battery and of the camps of the three brigades. During the contest Confederate Generals Clark, commanding a division, and Johnson, commanding a brigade, were severely wounded, and Colonel Raith, commanding McClernand's Third Brigade, was mortally wounded. The capture of the three guns of Waterhouse's battery is claimed by the Thirteenth Tennessee of Russell's brigade, and General Polk seems to concede the claim, though it appears that several regiments were attacking the battery from the front when the Thirteenth Tennessee moved by the right flank and approaching the battery from its left rear reached it before those from the front. General Vaughan, of the Thirteenth Tennessee, says that when his regiment reached these guns a dead Union officer lay near them, and keeping guard over his body was a pointer dog that refused to allow the Confederates to approach the body.

Pond's brigade of Bragg's corps had engaged McDowell's brigade, in conjunction with Anderson's attack on Buckland, and had succeeded in gaining the bridge at McDowell's right flank but had not become seriously engaged when Sherman ordered McDowell to retire and form junction with his Third and Fourth brigades which were then falling back from Shiloh Church. McDowell therefore abandoned his camp to Pond without a contest.

After the capture of Prentiss's camps Chalmers's and Jackson's brigades from Bragg's corps were ordered to the right to attack the extreme left of the Union line. Preceded by Clanton's cavalry these brigades moved by the flank down the Bark road until the head of the column was at the swampy grounds of Lick Creek, then forming line of battle and placing Gage's and Girardey's batteries upon the bluff south of Locust Grove Creek they compelled Stuart, who was without artillery, to leave his camp and form his lines to left and rear in the timber. Here he held Chalmers in a fierce fight until about 2 o'clock when he fell back to the landing, abandoning the last of Sherman's camps. Jackson's attack, as he came across the creek, fell upon McArthur's brigade, consisting of the Ninth and Twelfth Illinois, sup

ported on the left by the Fiftieth Illinois and by Willard's battery in the rear. McArthur, in a stubborn contest in which the Ninth Illinois lost 60 per cent of the men engaged, held his ground until Jackson was reinforced by Bowen's brigade of Breckinridge's corps, when McArthur fell back.

When Sherman and Prentiss discovered that they were being attacked by the Confederates in force they asked reenforcements from the divisions in their rear.

McClernand sent his third brigade to reenforce Sherman's left, and Schwartz's battery to assist Buckland. He then formed his First and Second brigades along the Pittsburg road in front of his headquarters; Marsh's brigade, with Burrows's battery on the right; Hare's brigade to the left behind the Review field; McAllister's battery at the northwest corner of said field, and Dresser's battery at Water Oaks Pond. On this line the Third brigade rallied when it fell back from Sherman's line.

Veatch's brigade of Hurlbut's division was sent to reenforce McClernand and formed behind Burrows's battery. Hurlbut marched his other brigades to the Peach Orchard and formed line of battle with Williams's brigade facing south and Lauman's brigade facing west. The batteries, Mann's, Ross's, and Myer's, all on the field behind the infantry.

W. H. L. Wallace's First Brigade, commanded by Colonel Tuttle, moved out on the Eastern Corinth road and formed on the east side of the Duncan field in an old sunken road. McArthur's brigade was disunited. The Eighty-first Ohio and the Fourteenth Missouri were sent to guard the bridge over Snake Creek; the Thirteenth Missouri to reenforce McDowell's brigade and McArthur, in person with the Ninth and Twelfth Illinois and Willard's battery, went to the support of Stuart and formed on his right rear, and at the left of Hurlbut's division, just east of the Peach Orchard. Of Sweeny's brigade, the Seventh and Fifty-eighth Illinois formed on Tuttle's right connecting it with McClernand's left. The Fiftieth Illinois was sent to McArthur. The other regiments were held in reserve until about noon when the Eighth Iowa formed on Tuttle's left to fill a gap between Wallace and Prentiss. The Fifty-seventh Illinois went to the extreme left, and the Fifty-second Illinois reported to McClernand at his sixth position just east of Tilghman Creek. Batteries D, H, and K, First Missouri Light Artillery, were placed along the ridge in rear of Tuttle. Prentiss rallied his broken division, not over 800 men, on Hurlbut's right connecting it with Wallace's left.

In the early morning, General Grant at Savannah heard the firing and directed General Nelson, of the Army of the Ohio, to march his division along the east bank of the Tennessee to the point opposite Pittsburg. Then, leaving a request for General Buell to hurry his troops forward as rapidly as possible, he hastened by boat to join his army. Arriving upon the field at about the time that Prentiss was driven from his camp, he immediately dispatched orders to Gen. Lew. Wallace to bring his division to the battlefield. There has ever since been a dispute as to the terms of this order and the time of its delivery. It is admitted that General Wallace received an order, and that he started his command at about 12 o'clock by a road leading into the Hamburg and Purdy road west of the bridge over Owl Creek on the right of Sherman's camps. This bridge was abandoned by McDowell and held

by the Confederates at 10 o'clock. An aide from General Grant overtook Wallace on this road about 3 o'clock and turned him back to the Savannah and Hamburg, or river road, by which he reached the battlefield about 7 o'clock p. m.

In the movements of the Confederate troops in the morning Gibson's brigade of Bragg's corps had followed Shaver's brigade and had halted just inside the line of camps. This had separated Gibson from Anderson by the length of a brigade; into this space Bragg directed Stephens's brigade, of Polk's corps, and it entered the line of camps in rear of Wood's brigade. Stewart's brigade, also of Polk's corps, was sent to the right and entered the line of camps in rear of Gladden's brigade.

When Prentiss was driven back General Johnston ordered his reserve into action by sending Trabue forward on the Pittsburg Landing road to Shiloh Church, while Bowen and Statham were moved down the Bark road and formed line of battle south of the Peach Orchard to the left rear of Jackson and completing the line to where Gladden's brigade, now commanded by Adams, was resting near Prentiss's headquarters camp.

Following the capture of the guns of Waterhouses's battery and the retreat of Sherman and Raith to the Purdy road, Wood's and Shaver's brigades, with Swett's battery, were ordered to left wheel. Stewart's brigade was sent by left flank along the rear of Peabody's camp to Wood's left where three of the regiments took their places in line, while the Fourth Tennessee, supported by the Twelfth Tennessee, from Russell's brigade, went into line between Wood's and Shaver's brigades. Stanford's battery took position in the camp of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry. Joining this force on its left were the somewhat disorganized brigades of Cleburne, Anderson, Johnson, and Russell. General Polk was personally directing their movements and led them forward, without waiting for perfect organization, in pursuit of Sherman's retreating brigades. This combined force of seven brigades moved to the attack of McClernand and Sherman in their second position along the Pittsburg and Purdy road. The right of this attacking force, extending beyond McClernand's left, became engaged with W. H. L. Wallace's troops near Duncan House, while Stephens's brigade of Polk's Corps engaged the left of Tuttle's brigade and Prentiss's division in the Hornets' Nest. At the same time Gladden's brigade attacked Lauman on west side of the Peach Orchard. In these attacks Generals Hindman and Wood were disabled, and the Confederates in front of Wallace, Prentiss, and Lauman were repulsed.

The attack upon McClernand and Sherman was successful, and drove these commands back to the center of Marsh's brigade camp, where they made a short stand at what McClernand calls his third line, and then retired to the field at the right of that camp, to the fourth line. The third and fourth brigades of Sherman's division retired from that part of the field, and his first brigade, McDowell's, took position on McClernand's right.

In the repulse of McClernand from his second and third line he had lost Burrows's entire battery of six guns, which was taken by Wood's brigade; also one gun of McAllister's battery, taken by the Fourth Tennessee, and two guns of Schwartz's battery and four guns of Dresser's battery; part of these, perhaps all, are claimed by the One hundred and fifty-fourth Tennessee.

Rallying in camp of Hare's brigade, McClernand, with McDowell's

brigade on his right, checked the Confederate advance, and then, by a united countercharge, at 12 o'clock, recovered his second brigade camp and his own headquarters, and captured Cobb's Kentucky battery. McClelland gives the Eleventh Iowa and the Eleventh and Twentieth Illinois the credit for the capture of this battery. In the forward movement the Sixth Iowa and the Forty-sixth Ohio of McDowell's brigade, and Thirteenth Missouri of McArthur's brigade, became engaged with Trabue's Confederate brigade in a fierce battle, of which Trabue says:

The combat here was a severe one. I fought the enemy an hour and a quarter, killing and wounding 400 or 500 of the Forty-sixth Ohio Infantry, as well as of another Ohio regiment, a Missouri regiment, and some Iowa troops. * * * I lost here many men and several officers.

The number killed, wounded, and missing of the Forty-sixth Ohio at the battle of Shiloh, both days, was 246. But of the three regiments opposed to Trabue there were 510 killed, wounded, and missing; most of them were doubtless lost in this conflict. So that Trabue may not have seriously erred in his statement.

At the time that McClelland fell back from his second position, General Stewart took command of Wood's and Shaver's brigades, and with the Fourth Tennessee of his own brigade moved to the right and renewed the attack upon Tuttle and Prentiss. Meeting a severe repulse he withdrew at 12 o'clock, with the Fourth Tennessee, to the assistance of the force in front of McClelland. At the same time Shaver's and Wood's brigades retired for rest and ammunition, and Stephens's brigade moved to the right and joined Breckinridge south of the Peach Orchard.

General Bragg then brought up Gibson's brigade, which had been resting near Peabody's camp, and sent it in four separate charges against the position held by Prentiss and Tuttle. Gibson's brigade was shattered in their useless charges and retired from the field. While Bragg was directing these several movements, Generals Polk and Hardee had renewed the attack upon McClelland and in a contest lasting two hours had driven him back once more to the camp of his First Brigade where he maintained his position until 2.30 p. m., when he fell back across the valley of Tilghman Creek to his sixth line, abandoning the last of his camps.

About 12 o'clock General Johnston, having gotten his reserve in position south of the Peach Orchard, assumed personal command of the right wing of his army and directed a combined forward movement, intending to break the Union left where Chalmers and Jackson had been engaged since about 10 o'clock, in an unsuccessful fight with Stuart and McArthur. Bowen's brigade was sent to support Jackson and was closely followed, en échelon to the left, by Statham's, Stephens's, and Gladden's brigades in an attack upon Hurlbut in the Peach Orchard. Stuart, hard pressed by Chalmers and threatened on the flank by Clanton's cavalry, was, as we have seen, the first to yield, and falling back left McArthur's flank exposed, compelling him and Hurlbut to fall back to the north side of the Peach Orchard. As Hurlbut's First Brigade fell back, Lauman's brigade on its right was transferred to the left of the division in support of McArthur. Hurlbut's division as then formed stood at a right angle with the line of Prentiss and Wallace.

At 2.30 p. m., while personally directing the movements of his reserve, General Johnston was struck by a minie ball and almost instantly killed.

The death of the Confederate commander in chief caused a relaxation of effort on that flank until General Bragg, hearing of Johnston's death, turned over the command at the center to General Ruggles and, repairing to the right, assumed command, and again ordered a forward movement.

General Ruggles, having noted the ineffectual efforts of Bragg to break the Union center, determined to concentrate artillery upon that point. He therefore assembled ten batteries and a section, sixty-two guns, and placed them in position along the west side of the Duncan field and southeast of the Review field. In support of these batteries he brought up portions of the brigades of Gibson, Shaver, Wood, Anderson, and Stewart with the Thirty-eighth Tennessee and Crescent regiment of Pond's brigade, and once more attacked the position so stubbornly held by Wallace and Prentiss. The concentrated fire of these sixty-two guns drove away the Union batteries, but was not able to rout the infantry from its sheltered position in the old road.

William Preston Johnston, in the Life of General Albert Sidney Johnston, gives this graphic description of the fighting at this point:

This portion of the Federal line was occupied by Wallace's division and by the remnants of Prentiss's division. Here behind a dense thicket on the crest of a hill was posted a strong force of as hardy troops as ever fought, almost perfectly protected by the conformation of the ground. To assail it an open field had to be passed, enfiladed by the fire of its batteries. It was nicknamed by the Confederates by that very mild metaphor, "The Hornets' Nest." No figure of speech would be too strong to express the deadly peril of an assault upon this natural fortress whose inaccessible barriers blazed for six hours with sheets of flame and whose infernal gates poured forth a murderous storm of shot and shell and musketry fire which no living thing could quell or even withstand. Brigade after brigade was led against it, but valor was of no avail. Hindman's brilliant brigades which had swept everything before them from the field were shattered into fragments and paralyzed for the remainder of the day. Stewart's regiments made fruitless assaults, but only to retire mangled from the field. Bragg now ordered up Gibson's splendid brigade; it made a charge, but like the others recoiled and fell back. Bragg sent orders to charge again. * * * Four times the position was charged. Four times the assault proved unavailing, the brigade was repulsed. About half past 3 o'clock the struggle which had been going on for five hours with fitful violence was renewed with the utmost fury. Polk's and Bragg's corps, intermingled, were engaged in a death grapple with the sturdy commands of Wallace and Prentiss. * * * General Ruggles judiciously collected all the artillery he could find, some eleven batteries, which he massed against the position. The opening of so heavy a fire and the simultaneous advance of the whole Confederate line resulted first in confusion and then in defeat of Wallace and the surrender of Prentiss at about half past 5 o'clock. Each Confederate commander of division, brigade, and regiment, as his command pounced upon the prey, believed it entitled to the credit of the capture. Breckinridge, Ruggles, Withers, Cheatham, and other divisions which helped to subdue these stubborn fighters each imagined his own the hardest part of the work.

Generals Polk and Hardee, with the commingled commands of the Confederate left, had followed McClernand in his retreat across Tilghman Creek and about 4 o'clock Hardee sent Pond with three of his regiments and Wharton's cavalry to attack the Union position upon the east side of this creek. In this attack the Confederates were repulsed with heavy loss, the Eighteenth Louisiana alone losing 42 per cent of those engaged. Pond retired to the west side of the creek and took no further part in the action of Sunday. Trabue and Russell, with some other detachments, renewed the attack, and at 4.30 p. m. succeeded in driving McClernand and Veatch back to the Hamburg road, then wheeled to the right against the exposed flank of W. H. L. Wallace's division. At the same time Bragg had forced back the Union left until McArthur and Hurlbut, seeing that they were in

danger of being cut off from the Landing, withdrew their forces, letting the whole of Bragg's forces upon the rear of Prentiss and Wallace, while Polk and Hardee were attacking them on their right flank and Ruggles was pounding them from the front. Wallace attempted to withdraw by the right flank, but in passing the lines, closing behind him, he was mortally wounded. Colonel Tuttle with two of his regiments succeeded in passing the lines while four of Wallace's regiments with the part of Prentiss's division were completely surrounded, and, after an ineffectual effort to force their way back to the Landing, were compelled to surrender at 5.30 p. m. The number of prisoners captured here and in previous engagements was 2,254 men and officers, about an equal number from each division. General Prentiss and the mortally wounded General Wallace were both taken prisoners, but General Wallace was left on the field and was recovered by his friends next day, and died at Savannah, Tenn., four days later.

During the afternoon, Colonel Webster, chief of artillery, on General Grant's staff, had placed Madison's battery of siege guns in position about a quarter of a mile out from the Landing, and then, as the other batteries came back from the front, placed them in position to the right and left of the siege guns. Hurlbut's division as it came back was formed on the right of these guns; Stuart's brigade on the left; parts of Wallace's division and detached regiments formed in the rear and to the right of Hurlbut, connecting with McClermand's left. McClermand extended the line to Hamburg and Savannah road and along that road to near McArthur's headquarters, where Buckland's brigade of Sherman's division, with three regiments of McArthur's brigade, were holding the right which covered the bridge by which Gen. Lew. Wallace was to arrive on the field.

About 5 o'clock Ammen's brigade of Nelson's division of the Army of the Ohio reached the field, the Thirty-sixth Indiana taking position near the left in support of Stone's battery. Two gunboats, the *Tyler* and *Lewington*, were at the mouth of Dill Branch, just above the Landing.

After the capture of Prentiss an attempt was made to reorganize the Confederate forces for an attack upon the Union line in position near the Landing. Generals Chalmers and Jackson and Colonel Trabue moved their commands to the right down the ridge south of Dill Branch until they came under fire of the Union batteries and gunboats, which silenced Gage's battery, the only one with the command. Trabue sheltered his command on the south side of the ridge, while Chalmers and Jackson moved into the valley of Dill Branch and pressed skirmishers forward to the brow of the hill on the north side of the valley, but their exhausted men, many of them without ammunition, could not be urged to a charge upon the batteries before them. Colonel Deas, commanding a remnant of Gladden's brigade, formed with 224 men in the ravine on Jackson's left, and Anderson formed at the head of the ravine, where he remained ten or fifteen minutes, then he retired beyond range of the floating guns. Colonel Lindsay, First Mississippi Cavalry, charged upon and captured Ross's battery, as it was withdrawing from position near Hurlbut's headquarters, and then with 30 or 40 men crossed the head of Dill Branch and attempted to charge another battery, but finding himself in the presence of an infantry force "managed to get back under the hill without damage." This cavalry and the skirmishers from Chalmers' and Jackson's brigades

were the only Confederate troops that came under musketry fire after the Prentiss and Wallace surrender.

In the meantime General Bragg made an effort to get troops into position on the left of Pittsburg road, but before arrangements were completed night came on and General Beauregard ordered all the troops withdrawn. The Confederate troops sought bivouacs on the field, some occupying captured Union camps and some returning to their bivouac of Saturday night. General Beauregard remained near Shiloh Church. General Polk retired to his Saturday night camp. General Bragg was with Beauregard near the church, occupying General Sherman's headquarters camp. General Hardee and General Withers encamped with Colonel Martin in Peabody's camp. Trabue occupied camps of the Sixth Iowa and Forth-sixth Ohio. Pond's brigade alone of the infantry troops remained in line of battle confronting the Union line.

The Union troops bivouacked on their line of battle, extending from Pittsburg Landing to Snake Creek bridge, where the Third Division arrived after dark, occupying the line from McArthur's headquarters to the lowlands of the creek. Thirteen hours the battle had raged over all parts of the field without a moment's cessation. The Union Army had been steadily forced back on both flanks. The camps of all but the Second Division had been captured, and position after position surrendered after the most persistent fighting and with great loss of life on both sides. Many regiments, and brigades even, of both armies had been shattered and had lost their organization. Detachments of soldiers and parts of companies and regiments were scattered over the field, some doubtless seeking in vain for their commands; many caring for dead and wounded comrades; others exhausted with the long conflict and content to seek rest and refreshment at any place that promised relief from the terrors of the battle. The fierceness of the fighting on Sunday is shown by the losses sustained by some of the organizations engaged. The Ninth Illinois lost 366 out of 617. The Sixth Mississippi lost 300 out of 425. Cleburne's brigade lost 1,013 out of 2,700, and the brigade was otherwise depleted until he had but 800 men in line Sunday night. He continued in the fight on Monday until he had only 58 men in line, and these he sent to the rear for ammunition.

Gladden's brigade was reduced to 224. The Fifty-fifth Illinois lost 275 out of 657. The Twenty-eighth Illinois lost 245 out of 642. The Sixth Iowa had 52 killed outright. The Third Iowa lost 33 per cent of those engaged. The Twelfth Iowa lost in killed, wounded, and prisoners 98 per cent of the present for duty. Only 10 returned to camp, and they were stretcher bearers. These are but samples; many other regiments lost in about the same proportion. The loss of officers was especially heavy; out of 5 Union division commanders 1 was killed, 1 wounded, and 1 captured; out of 15 brigade commanders 9 were on the list of casualties, and out of 61 infantry regimental commanders on the field 33 were killed, wounded, or missing, making a loss on Sunday of 45 out of 81 commanders of divisions, brigades, and regiments. The Confederate Army lost its commander in chief, killed; 2 corps commanders wounded; 3 out of 5 of its division commanders wounded; 4 of its brigade commanders killed or wounded, and 20 out of 78 of its regimental commanders killed or wounded. With such losses, the constant shifting of positions, and the length of time engaged, it is not

a matter to cause surprise that the Confederate Army was reduced, as General Beauregard claims, to less than 20,000 men in line, and that these were so exhausted that they sought their bivouacs with little regard to battle lines, and that both armies lay down in the rain to sleep as best they could with very little thought, by either, of any danger of attack during the night.

We find at Shiloh that with three exceptions no breastworks were prepared by either side on Sunday night. Of these exceptions a Union battery near the Landing was protected by a few sacks of corn piled up in front of the guns; some Confederate regiment arranged the fallen timber in front of Marsh's brigade camp into a sort of defensive work that served a good purpose the next day; and Lieutenant Nissel, Company E, Second Illinois Light Artillery, dug a trench in front of his guns, making a slight earthwork, which may yet be seen, just at the right of the position occupied by the siege guns. He alone of all the officers on the field thought to use the spade, which was so soon to become an important weapon of war.

During Sunday night the remainder of General Nelson's division and General Crittenden's division of the Army of the Ohio arrived upon the field, and early Monday morning the Union forces were put in motion to renew the battle. General Crittenden's right rested on the Corinth road, General Nelson, to his left, extending the line across Hamburg road. About 1,000 men^a from the Army of the Tennessee, extended the line to the overflowed land of the Tennessee. Two brigades of General McCook's arriving on the field about 8 o'clock formed on Crittenden's right, Rousseau's brigade in front line and Kirk's in reserve. At McCook's right was Hurlbut, then McClernand, then Sherman, then Lew. Wallace, whose right rested on the swamps of Owl Creek. The Army of the Ohio formed with one regiment of each brigade in reserve, and with Boyle's brigade of Crittenden's division as reserve for the whole. The remnant of W. H. L. Wallace's division, under command of Colonel Tuttle, was also in reserve behind General Crittenden.

The early and determined advance of the Union Army soon convinced General Beauregard that fresh troops had arrived. He, however, made his disposition as rapidly as possible to meet the advance by sending General Hardee to his right, General Bragg to his left, General Polk to left center, and General Breckinridge to right center with orders to each to put the Confederate troops into line of battle without regard to their original organizations. These officers hurried their staff officers to all parts of the field and soon formed a line. Hardee had Chalmers on the right in Stuart's camps; next to him was Colonel Wheeler in command of Jackson's old brigade; then Col. Preston Smith with remnants of B. R. Johnson's brigade; Colonel Maney with Stephens's brigade. Then came Stewart, Cleburne, Satham, and Martin under Breckinridge. Trabue, across the main Corinth road, just west of Duncan's, with Anderson and Gibson to his left under Polk. Then Wood, Russell, and Pond under Bragg, finishing the line to Owl Creek. Very few brigades were intact, the different regiments were hurried into line from their bivouacs and placed under the command of the nearest brigade officer, and were then detached and sent from one part of the field to another as they were needed to

^a 10 W. R., 295 and 338 (Colonel Grose says 15th Illinois, but must be in error.

reinforce threatened points, until it is impossible to follow movements or determine just where each regiment was engaged.

Monday's battle opened by the advance of Gen. Lew. Wallace's division on the Union right, attacking Pond's brigade in Hare's brigade camp, and was continued on that flank by a left wheel of Wallace, extending his right until he had gained the Confederate left flank. Nelson's division commenced his advance at daylight and soon developed the Confederate line of battle behind the peach orchard. He then waited for Crittenden and McCook to get into position, and then commenced the attack upon Hardee, in which he was soon joined by all the troops on the field. The fighting seems to have been most stubborn in the center, where Hazen, Crittenden, and McCook were contending with the forces under Polk and Breckinridge upon the same ground where W. H. L. Wallace and Prentiss fought on Sunday.

The 20,000 fresh troops in the Union Army made the contest an unequal one, and though stubbornly contested for a time, at about 2 o'clock General Beauregard ordered the withdrawal of his army. To secure the withdrawal he placed Colonel Looney, of the Thirty-eighth Tennessee with his regiment, augmented by detachments from other regiments, at Shiloh Church, directed him to charge the Union center. In this charge Colonel Looney passed Sherman's headquarters and pressed the Union line back to the Purdy road; at the same time General Beauregard sent batteries across Shiloh Branch and placed them in battery on the high ground beyond. With these arrangements, Beauregard, at 4 o'clock, safely crossed Shiloh Branch with his army and placed his rear guard under Breckinridge in line upon the ground occupied by his army on Saturday night. The Confederate Army retired leisurely to Corinth, while the Union Army returned to the camps that it had occupied before the battle.

General Beauregard, in his Century "war-book" article, page 64, in speaking of "The second days fighting at Shiloh," says:

Our widely scattered forces, which it had been impossible to organize in the night after the late hour at which they were drawn out of action, were gathered in hand for the exigency as quickly as possible.

Generals Bragg, Hardee, and Breckinridge hurried to their assigned positions—Hardee now to the extreme right, where were Chalmers' and Jackson's brigade of Bragg's corps; General Bragg to the left, where were assembled fragments of his own troops, as also of Clark's division, Polk's corps, with Trabue's brigade; Breckinridge was on the left of Hardee. This left a space to be occupied by General Polk, who, during the night, had gone with Cheatham's division back nearly to Hardee's position on the night of April 5. But just at the critical time, to my great pleasure, General Polk came upon the field with that essential division.

By 7 o'clock the night before all of Nelson's division had been thrown across the Tennessee, and during the night had been put in position between Grant's discouraged forces and our own. * * * After exchanging some shots with Forrest's cavalry, Nelson's division was confronted with a composite force embracing Chalmers' brigade, Moore's Texas regiment, with other parts of Withers' division; also the Crescent regiment of New Orleans and the Twenty-sixth Alabama, supported by well-posted batteries, and so stoutly was Nelson received that his division had to recede somewhat. Advancing again, however, about 8 o'clock, now reinforced by Hazen's brigade, it was our turn to retire with the loss of a battery. But rallying and taking the offensive, somewhat reinforced, the Confederates were able to recover their lost ground and guns inflicting a sharp loss on Hazen's brigade, that narrowly escaped capture. Ammen's brigade was also seriously pressed and must have been turned but for the opportune arrival of Terrill's regular battery of McCook's division.

In the meantime Crittenden's division became involved in the battle, but was successfully kept at bay for several hours by the forces under Hardee and Breckinridge, until it was reinforced by two brigades of McCook's division, which had been added to the attacking force on the field after the battle had been joined. * * *

By 1 o'clock General Bragg's forces on our left, necessarily weakened by the

withdrawal of a part of his troops to reinforce our right and center, had become so seriously pressed that he had called for aid. Some remnants of Louisiana, Alabama, and Tennessee regiments were gathered up and sent to support him as best they might, and I went with them personally. General Bragg now taking the offensive, pressed his adversary back. This was about 2 o'clock. My headquarters were still at Shiloh Church.

The odds of fresh troops alone were now too great to justify the prolongation of the conflict. So, directing Adjutant-General Jordan to select at once a proper position in our rear, and there establish a covering force including artillery, I dispatched my staff with orders to the several corps commanders to prepare to retire from the field, first making a show, however, at different points of resuming the offensive. These orders were executed, I may say, with no small skill, and the Confederate army began to retire at 2.30 p. m. without apparently the least perception on the part of the enemy that such a movement was going on.

The losses of the two days' battle are summed up as follows:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
General Grant's five divisions.....	1, 472	6, 350	2, 826	10, 648
Gen. Lew. Wallace's division.....	41	251	4	296
Total Army of the Tennessee.....	1, 513	6, 601	2, 830	10, 944
Army of the Ohio.....	241	1, 807	55	2, 103
Grand total, Union Army.....	1, 754	8, 408	2, 885	13, 047
Confederate Army.....	1, 728	8, 012	959	10, 699
Total loss at Shiloh.....	3, 482	16, 420	3, 844	23, 746

This gives a Confederate loss of $24\frac{1}{3}$ per cent of those present for duty, and a loss in the five divisions of Grant's army present for duty Sunday of $26\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.

It is impossible to give losses of each day separately except as to general officers and regimental commanders. These are reported by name, and it is found that casualties among the officers of these grades are as follows:

In the five divisions of Grant's army, loss on Sunday.....	45
In the same divisions, loss on Monday.....	2
In Lew. Wallace's division, loss on Monday.....	0
In the Army of the Ohio, loss on Monday.....	3
Total loss general officers and regimental commanders, Sunday and Monday.....	50
In Confederate Army, casualties to officers of like grade, on Sunday were.....	30
In Confederate Army, Monday.....	14
Total loss of general officers and regimental commanders, Confederate Army.....	44

No general pursuit of the Confederates was made. The orders of General Halleck forbade pursuit,^a so the Confederates were allowed to retire to Corinth while the Union Army occupied itself in burying the dead and caring for the wounded until General Halleck arrived, and assuming command, inaugurated the "advance upon Corinth," in which the most conspicuous and leading part was played by the spade.

In answer to an inquiry made by the Secretary of War, General Halleck said:^b

The newspaper accounts that our divisions were surprised are *utterly false*. Every division had notice of the enemy's approach hours before the battle commenced.

Later, in transmitting a map to the Secretary, he said:^b

The impression, which at one time seemed to have been received by the Department, that our forces were surprised in the morning of the 6th, is entirely erroneous. I am satisfied from a patient and careful inquiry and investigation that all our troops were notified of the enemy's approach some time before the battle commenced.

^a11 War Records, pp. 97, 104.

^b10 War Records, p. 99.

Organization of the Union Army at the battle of Shiloh, Tenn., April 6-7, 1862.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, Commanding.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. McCLEARNAND.

First Brigade.

Col. ABRAHAM M. HARE,^a 11th Iowa.
Col. MARCELLUS M. CROCKER, 13th Iowa.

8th Illinois:

Capt. James M. Ashmore.^a
Capt. William H. Harvey.^b
Capt. Robert H. Sturgess.

18th Illinois:

Maj. Samuel Eaton.^a
Capt. Daniel H. Brush.^a
Capt. William J. Dillon.^b
Capt. Jabez J. Anderson.

11th Iowa, Lieut. Col. William Hall.^a
13th Iowa, Col. Marcellus M. Crocker.

Second Brigade.

Col. C. CARROLL MARSH, 20th Illinois.

11th Illinois:

Lieut. Col. Thomas E. G. Ransom.^a
Maj. Garrett Nevins.^a
Capt. Lloyd D. Waddell.
Maj. Garrett Nevins.

20th Illinois:

Lieut. Col. Evan Richards.^a
Capt. Orton Frisbie.

45th Illinois, Col. John E. Smith.

48th Illinois:

Col. Isham N. Haynie.^a
Maj. Manning Mayfield.

Third Brigade.

Col. JULIUS RAITH,^c 43d Illinois.

Lieut. Col. ENOS P. WOOD, 17th Illinois.

17th Illinois:

Lieut. Col. Enos P. Wood.
Maj. Francis M. Smith.

29th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Charles M. Ferrell.

43d Illinois, Lieut. Col. Adolph Engelmann.

49th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Phineas Pease.^a

Unattached.

Dresser's Battery (D), 2d Illinois Light Artillery, Capt. James P. Timony.
McAllister's Battery (D), 1st Illinois Light Artillery, Capt. Edward McAllister.^a
Schwartz's Battery (E), 2d Illinois Light Artillery, Lieut. George L. Nispel.
Burrows' Battery, 14th Ohio Light Artillery, Capt. Jerome B. Burrows.^a
1st Battalion, 4th Illinois Cavalry, Lieut. Col. William McCullough.
Carmichael's Company Illinois Cavalry, Capt. Eagleton Carmichael.
Stewart's Company Illinois Cavalry, Lieut. Ezra King.

^a Wounded.

^b Killed.

^c Mortally wounded.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM H. L. WALLACE.^a
Col. JAMES M. TUTTLE, 2d Iowa.

First Brigade.

Col. JAMES M. TUTTLE.

2d Iowa, Lt. Col. James Baker.
7th Iowa, Lt. Col. James C. Parrott.
12th Iowa:
Col. Joseph J. Woods.^b
Capt. Samuel R. Edgington.^c
14th Iowa, Col. Wm. T. Shaw.^c

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN MCARTHUR.^d
Col. THOMAS MORTON, 81st Ohio,

9th Illinois, Col. August Mersy.
12th Illinois:
Lieut. Col. Augustus L. Chetlain.
Capt. James R. Hugunin.
13th Missouri, Col. Crafts J. Wright.
14th Missouri, Col. B. S. Compton.
81st Ohio, Col. Thomas Morton.

Third Brigade.

Col. THOMAS W. SWEENEY,^d 52d Illinois.
Col. SILAS D. BALDWIN, 57th Illinois.

8th Iowa, Col. James L. Geddes.^b
7th Illinois, Maj. Richard Rowett.
50th Illinois, Col. Moses M. Bane.^d
52d Illinois:
Maj. Henry Stark.
Capt. Edwin A. Bowen.
57th Illinois:
Col. Silas D. Baldwin.
Capt. Gustav A. Busse.
58th Illinois, Col. Wm. F. Lynch.^c

Artillery.

Willard's Battery (A), 1st Illinois Light Artillery, Lieut. Peter P. Wood.
Maj. J. S. Cavender's Battalion Missouri Artillery:
Richardson's Battery (D), 1st Missouri Light Artillery, Capt. Henry Richardson.
Welker's Battery (H), 1st Missouri Light Artillery, Capt. Frederick Welker.
Stone's Battery (K), 1st Missouri Light Artillery, Capt. George H. Stone.

Cavalry.

Company A, 2d Illinois Cavalry, Capt. John R. Hotaling.
Company B, 2d Illinois Cavalry, Capt. Thomas J. Larison.
Company C, 2d United States Cavalry, }
Company I, 4th United States Cavalry, } Lieut. James Powell.

^a Mortally wounded. ^b Wounded and captured. ^c Captured. ^d Wounded.

THIRD DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. LEW. WALLACE.

First Brigade.

Col. MORGAN L. SMITH, 8th Missouri.

11th Indiana, Col. George F. McGinnis.

24th Indiana, Col. Alvin P. Hovey.

8th Missouri, Lieut. Col. James Peckham.^a*Second Brigade.*

Col. JOHN M. THAYER, 1st Nebraska.

23d Indiana, Col. William L. Sanderson.

1st Nebraska, Lieut. Col. William D. McCord.

58th Ohio, Col. Valentine Bausenwein.

68th Ohio, Col. Samuel H. Steadman.^a*Third Brigade.*

Col. CHARLES WHITTLESEY, 20th Ohio.

20th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Manning F. Force.

56th Ohio, Col. Peter Kinney.^a

76th Ohio, Col. Charles R. Woods.

78th Ohio, Col. Mortimer D. Leggett.

Artillery.

Thompson's Battery, 9th Indiana Light Artillery, Lieut. George R. Brown.

Buel's Battery (I), 1st Missouri Light Artillery, Lieut. Charles H. Thurber.

*Cavalry.*3d Battalion, 11th Illinois Cavalry, Maj. James F. Johnson.^a3d Battalion, 5th Ohio Cavalry, Maj. Charles S. Hayes.^a

FOURTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT.

*First Brigade.*Col. NELSON G. WILLIAMS,^b 3d Iowa.

Col. ISAAC C. PUGH, 41st Illinois.

28th Illinois, Col. Amory K. Johnson.

32d Illinois, Col. John Logan.^b

41st Illinois:

Col. Isaac C. Pugh.

Lieut. Col. Ansel Tupper.^d

Maj. John Warner.

Capt. John H. Nale.

3d Iowa:

Maj. William M. Stone.^c

Lieut. George W. Crosley.

^a Not engaged at Shiloh; remained at Crumps Landing.
^b Wounded.

^c Captured.
^d Killed.

Second Brigade.

Col. JAMES C. VEATCH, 25th Indiana.

14th Illinois, Col. Cyrus Hall.

15th Illinois:

Lieut. Col. Edward F. W. Ellis.^a

Capt. Louis D. Kelley.

Lieut. Col. William Cam, 14th Illinois.

46th Illinois:

Col. John A. Davis.^b

Lieut. Col. John J. Jones.

25th Indiana:

Lieut. Col. William H. Morgan.^b

Maj. John W. Foster.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JACOB G. LAUMAN.

31st Indiana:

Col. Charles Cruft.^b

Lieut. Col. John Osborn.

44th Indiana, Col. Hugh B. Reed.

17th Kentucky, Col. John H. McHenry, jr.

25th Kentucky:

Lieut. Col. Benjamin H. Bristow.

Maj. William B. Wall.^b

Capt. B. T. Underwood.

Col. John H. McHenry, jr., 17th Kentucky.

Artillery.

Ross's Battery, 2d Michigan Light Artillery, Lieut. Cuthbert W. Laing.

Mann's Battery (C), 1st Missouri Light Artillery, Lieut. Edward Brotzmann.

Myers's Battery, 13th Ohio Light Artillery, Capt. John B. Myers.

Cavalry.

1st and 2d Battalions 5th Ohio Cavalry, Col. William H. H. Taylor.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN.^b

First Brigade.

Col. JOHN A. McDOWELL,^c 6th Iowa.

40th Illinois:

Col. Stephen G. Hicks.^b

Lieut. Col. James W. Boothe.

6th Iowa:

Capt. John Williams.^b

Capt. Madison M. Walden.

46th Ohio, Col. Thomas Worthington.

Second Brigade.

Col. DAVID STUART,^b 55th Illinois.

Lieut. Col. OSCAR MALMBORG,^d 55th Illinois.

Col. T. KILBY SMITH, 54th Ohio.

55th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Oscar Malmberg.

54th Ohio:

Col. T. Kilby Smith.

Lieut. Col. James A. Farden.

71st Ohio, Col. Rodney Mason.

^a Killed.

^b Wounded.

^c Disabled.

^d Temporarily commanding.

Third Brigade.

Col. JESSE HILDEBRAND, 77th Ohio.

53d Ohio:

Col. Jesse J. Appler.

Lieut. Col. Robert A. Fulton.

57th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Americus V. Rice.

77th Ohio:

Lieut. Col. Wills De Hass.

Maj. Benjamin D. Fearing.

Fourth Brigade.

Col. RALPH P. BUCKLAND, 72d Ohio.

48th Ohio:

Col. Peter J. Sullivan.^a

Lieut. Col. Job R. Parker.

70th Ohio, Col. Joseph R. Cockerill.

72d Ohio:

Lieut. Col. Herman Canfield.^b

Col. Ralph P. Buckland.

Artillery.

Maj. EZRA TAYLOR, Chief of Artillery.

Taylor's Battery (B), 1st Illinois Light Artillery, Capt. Samuel E. Barrett.

Waterhouse's Battery (E), 1st Illinois Light Artillery:

Capt. Allen C. Waterhouse.^a

Lieut. Abial R. Abbott.^a

Lieut. John A. Fitch.

Morton Battery, 6th Indiana Light Artillery, Capt. Frederick Behr.^b

Cavalry.

2d and 3d Battalions 4th Illinois Cavalry, Col. T. Lyle Dickey.

Thielemann's two companies Illinois Cavalry, Capt. Christian Thielemann.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN M. PRENTISS.^c

First Brigade.

Col. EVERETT PEABODY,^b 25th Missouri.

12th Michigan, Col. Francis Quinn.

21st Missouri:

Col. David Moore.^a

Lieut. Col. H. M. Woodyard.

25th Missouri, Lieut. Col. Robert T. Van Horn.

16th Wisconsin, Col. Benjamin Allen.^a

Second Brigade.

Col. MADISON MILLER,^c 18th Missouri.

61st Illinois, Col. Jacob Fry.

18th Missouri, Lieut. Col. Isaac V. Pratt.^c

18th Wisconsin, Col. James S. Alban.^b

^a Wounded.

^b Killed.

^c Captured.

*Not Brigaded.*16th Iowa:^aCol. Alexander Chambers.^b

Lieut. Col. Addison H. Sanders.

15th Iowa,^a Col. Hugh T. Reid.^b23d Missouri:^cCol. Jacob T. Tindall.^dLieut. Col. Quin Morton.^e*Artillery.*Hickenlooper's Battery, 5th Ohio Light Artillery, Capt. Andrew Hickenlooper.
Munch's Battery, 1st Minnesota Light Artillery:Capt. Emil Munch.^b

Lieut. William Pfaender.

Cavalry.

1st and 2d Battalions, 11th Illinois Cavalry, Col. Robert G. Ingersoll.

*Unassigned Troops.*15th Michigan,^f Col. John M. Oliver.14th Wisconsin,^g Col. David E. Wood.

Battery H, 1st Illinois Light Artillery, Capt. Axel Silfversparre.

Battery I, 1st Illinois Light Artillery, Capt. Edward Bouton.

Battery B, 2d Illinois Artillery, siege guns, Capt. Rely Madison.

Battery F, 2d Illinois Light Artillery, Capt. John W. Powell.^b

8th Battery, Ohio Light Artillery, Capt. Louis Markgraf.

ARMY OF THE OHIO.

Maj. Gen. DON CARLOS BUELL, Commanding.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ALEXANDER MCD. MCCOOK.

Fourth Brigade.

Brig. Gen. LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU.

6th Indiana, Col. Thomas T. Crittenden.

5th Kentucky, Col. Harvey M. Buckley.

1st Ohio, Col. Benjamin F. Smith.

1st Battalion, 15th United States, Capt. Peter T. Swain,

1st Battalion, 16th United States, Capt. Edwin F. Townsend,

1st Battalion, 19th United States, Maj. Stephen D. Carpenter,

} Maj. John H.
King.*Fifth Brigade.*Col. EDWARD N. KIRK,^b 34th Illinois.

34th Illinois:

Maj. Charles N. Levanway.^d

Capt. Hiram W. Bristol.

29th Indiana, Lieut. Col. David M. Dunn.

30th Indiana:

Col. Sion S. Bass.^h

Lieut. Col. Joseph B. Dodge.

77th Pennsylvania, Col. Frederick S. Stumbaugh.

^a15th and 16th Iowa were on right in McClelland's command.^bWounded.^cArrived on field about 9 o'clock April 6.^dKilled.^eCaptured.^fTemporarily attached Monday to Fourth Brigade, Army of the Ohio.^gTemporarily attached Monday to Fourteenth Brigade, Army of the Ohio.^hMortally wounded.

Sixth Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM H. GIBSON, 49th Ohio.

32d Indiana, Col. August Willich.
 39th Indiana, Col. Thomas J. Harrison.
 15th Ohio, Maj. William Wallace.
 49th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Albert M. Blackman.

Artillery.

Terrill's Battery (H), 5th United States Artillery, Capt. William R. Terrill.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM NELSON.

Tenth Brigade.

Col. JACOB AMMEN, 24th Ohio.

36th Indiana, Col. William Grose.
 6th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Nicholas L. Anderson.
 24th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Frederick C. Jones.

Nineteenth Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM B. HAZEN, 41st Ohio.

9th Indiana, Col. Gideon C. Moody.
 6th Kentucky, Col. Walter C. Whitaker.
 41st Ohio, Lieut. Col. George S. Mygatt.

Twenty-second Brigade.

Col. SANDERS D. BRUCE, 20th Kentucky.

1st Kentucky, Col. David A. Enyart.
 2d Kentucky, Col. Thomas D. Sedgewick.
 20th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Charles S. Hanson.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN.

Eleventh Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JEREMIAH T. BOYLE.

9th Kentucky, Col. Benjamin C. Grider.
 13th Kentucky, Col. Edward H. Hobson.
 19th Ohio, Col. Samuel Beatty.
 59th Ohio, Col. James P. Fyffe.

Fourteenth Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM SOOY SMITH, 13th Ohio.

11th Kentucky, Col. Pierce B. Hawkins.
 26th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Cicero Maxwell.
 13th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Joseph G. Hawkins.

Artillery.

Bartlett's Battery (G), 1st Ohio Light Artillery, Capt. Joseph Bartlett.
 Mendenhall's batteries (H and M), 4th United States Artillery, Capt. John Mendenhall.

SIXTH DIVISION.^a

Brig. Gen. THOMAS J. WOOD.

Twentieth Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD.

13th Michigan, Col. Michael Shoemaker.
 64th Ohio, Col. John Ferguson.
 65th Ohio, Col. Charles G. Harker.

Twenty-first Brigade.

Col. GEORGE D. WAGNER, 15th Indiana.

15th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Gustavus A. Wood.
 40th Indiana, Col. John W. Blake.
 57th Indiana, Col. Cyrus C. Hines.
 24th Kentucky, Col. Lewis B. Grigsby.

*Organization of the Confederate Army at the Battle of Shiloh, Tenn.,
 April 6-7, 1862.*

ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Gen. ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON.^b
 Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD.

FIRST ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES CLARK.^c
 Brig. Gen. ALEXANDER P. STEWART.

First Brigade.

Col. ROBERT M. RUSSELL, 12th Tennessee.

11th Louisiana:

Col. Samuel F. Marks.^c
 Lieut. Col. Robert H. Barrow.

12th Tennessee:

Lieut. Col. Tyree H. Bell.
 Maj. Robert P. Caldwell.

13th Tennessee, Col. Alfred J. Vaughan, jr.
 22d Tennessee, Col. Thomas J. Freeman.^c
 Tennessee Battery, Capt. Smith P. Bankhead.

^aThis division arrived upon the field about 2 o'clock on Monday. Wagner's brigade reached the front and became engaged, the 57th Indiana losing 4 men wounded.

^bKilled.

^cWounded.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ALEXANDER P. STEWART.

13th Arkansas:

Lieut. Col. A. D. Grayson.^a
 Maj. James A. McNeely.^b
 Col. James C. Tappan.

4th Tennessee:

Col. Rufus P. Neely.
 Lieut. Col. Otho F. Strahl.

5th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Calvin D. Venable.

33d Tennessee, Col. Alexander W. Campbell.^b
 Mississippi Battery, Capt. Thomas J. Stanford.

SECOND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. BENJAMIN F. CHEATHAM.^b*First Brigade.*Brig. Gen. BUSHROD R. JOHNSON.^bCol. PRESTON SMITH, 154th Tennessee.^b

Blythe's Mississippi:

Col. A. K. Blythe.^a
 Lieut. Col. David L. Herron.^a
 Maj. James Moore.

2d Tennessee, Col. J. Knox Walker.

15th Tennessee:

Lieut. Col. Robert C. Tyler.^b
 Maj. John F. Hearn.

154th Tennessee (senior):

Col. Preston Smith.
 Lieut. Col. Marcus J. Wright.^b

Tennessee Battery, Capt. Marshall T. Polk.^b*Second Brigade.*

Col. WILLIAM H. STEPHENS, 6th Tennessee.

Col. GEORGE MANEY, 1st Tennessee.

7th Kentucky:

Col. Charles Wickliffe.^c
 Lieut. Col. William D. Lannom.

1st Tennessee (Battalion):

Col. George Maney.
 Maj. Hume R. Feild.

6th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Timothy P. Jones.

9th Tennessee, Col. Henry L. Douglass.

Mississippi Battery, Capt. Melancthon Smith.

Cavalry.

1st Mississippi, Col. Andrew J. Lindsay.

Mississippi and Alabama Battalion, Lieut. Col. Richard H. Brewer.

*Unattached.*47th Tennessee, Col. Munson R. Hill.^d^a Killed.^b Wounded.^c Mortally wounded.^d Arrived on field April 7.

SECOND ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG.

Escort.

Company Alabama Cavalry, Capt. Robert W. Smith.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL RUGGLES.

First Brigade.

Col. RANDALL L. GIBSON, 13th Louisiana.

1st Arkansas, Col. James F. Fagan.

4th Louisiana:

Col. Henry W. Allen.^a

Lieut. Col. Samuel E. Hunter.

13th Louisiana:

Maj. Anatole P. Avegno.^bCapt. Stephen O'Leary.^a

Capt. Edgar M. Dubroca.

19th Louisiana:

Col. Benjamin L. Hodge.

Lieut. Col. James M. Hollingsworth.

Vaiden, or Bain's, Mississippi Battery, Capt. S. C. Bain.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. PATTON ANDERSON.

1st Florida Battalion:

Maj. Thaddeus A. McDonell.^a

Capt. W. G. Poole.

Capt. W. Capers Bird.

17th Louisiana, Lieut. Col. Charles Jones.^a

20th Louisiana, Col. August Reichard.

Confederate Guards Response Battalion, Maj. Franklin H. Clack.

9th Texas, Col. Wright A. Stanley.

Washington (Louisiana) Artillery, Fifth Company, Capt. W. Irving Hodgson.

Third Brigade.

Col. PRESTON POND, jr., 16th Louisiana.

16th Louisiana, Maj. Daniel Gober.

18th Louisiana:

Col. Alfred Mouton.^a

Lieut. Col. Alfred Roman.

Crescent (Louisiana) Regiment, Col. Marshall J. Smith.

Orleans Guard (Louisiana) Battalion, Maj. Leon Querouze.^a

38th Tennessee, Col. Robert F. Looney.

Ketchum's Alabama Battery, Capt. William H. Ketchum.

*Cavalry.*Alabama Battalion (5 companies—Jenkins, Cox, Robins, Tomlinson, and Smith),
Capt. Thomas F. Jenkins.^a Wounded.^b Mortally wounded.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JONES M. WITHERS.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ADLEY H. GLADDEN.^a
 Col. DANIEL W. ADAMS,^b 1st Louisiana.
 Col. ZACH C. DEAS,^b 22d Alabama.

21st Alabama:
 Lieut. Col. Stewart W. Cayce.
 Maj. Frederick Stewart.
 22d Alabama:
 Col. Zach C. Deas.
 Lieut. Col. John C. Marrast.
 25th Alabama:
 Col. John Q. Loomis.^b
 Maj. George D. Johnston.
 26th Alabama:
 Lieut. Col. John G. Coltart.^b
 Lieut. Col. William D. Chadick.
 1st Louisiana:
 Col. Daniel W. Adams.
 Maj. Fred H. Farrar, jr.
 Robertson's, Alabama, Battery, Capt. Felix H. Robertson.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES R. CHALMERS.

5th Mississippi, Col. Albert E. Fant.
 7th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. Hamilton Mayson.
 9th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. William A. Rankin.^a
 10th Mississippi, Col. Robert A. Smith.
 52d Tennessee, Col. Benjamin J. Lea.
 Gage's, Alabama, Battery, Capt. Charles P. Gage.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN K. JACKSON.

17th Alabama, Lieut. Col. Robert C. Fariss.
 18th Alabama, Col. Eli S. Shorter.
 19th Alabama, Col. Joseph Wheeler.
 2d Texas:
 Col. John C. Moore.
 Lieut. Col. William P. Rogers.
 Maj. Hal. G. Runnels.
 Girardey's, Georgia, Battery, Capt. Isadore P. Girardey

*Cavalry.*Clanton's Alabama Regiment, Col. James H. Clanton.^b^a Mortally wounded.^b Wounded.

THIRD ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM J. HARDEE.^a*First Brigade.*Brig. Gen. THOMAS C. HINDMAN.^{b c}
Col. R. G. SHAVER, 7th Arkansas.^b

2d Arkansas:

Col. Daniel C. Govan.

Maj. Reuben F. Harvey.

6th Arkansas, Col. Alexander T. Hawthorn.

7th Arkansas:

Lieut. Col. John M. Dean.^d

Maj. James T. Martin.

3d Confederate, Col. John S. Marmaduke.

Warren Light Artillery, or Swett's, Mississippi, Battery, Capt. Charles Swett.
Pillow's Flying Artillery, or Miller's, Tennessee, Battery, Capt. ——— Miller.*Second Brigade.*

Brig. Gen. PATRICK R. CLEBURNE.

15th Arkansas, Lieut. Col. Archibald K. Patton.^d

6th Mississippi:

Col. John J. Thornton.^a

Capt. W. A. Harper.

2d Tennessee:

Col. William B. Bate.^a

Lieut. Col. David L. Goodall.

5th (35th) Tennessee, Col. Benjamin J. Hill.

23d Tennessee:

Lieut. Col. James F. Neill.^a

Maj. Robert Cantrell.

24th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Peebles.

(Shoup's Battalion.)

Trigg's (Austin) Arkansas, Battery, Capt. John T. Trigg.

Calvert's (Helena) Arkansas, Battery, Capt. J. H. Calvert.

Hubbard's, Arkansas, Battery, Capt. George T. Hubbard.

*Third Brigade.*Brig. Gen. STERLING A. M. WOOD.^b

Col. WILLIAM K. PATTERSON, 8th Arkansas, temporarily.

16th Alabama, Lieut. Col. John W. Harris.

8th Arkansas, Col. William K. Patterson.

9th (14th) Arkansas (battalion) Maj. John H. Kelly.

3d Mississippi Battalion, Maj. Aaron B. Hardcastle.

27th Tennessee:

Col. Christopher H. Williams.^dMaj. Samuel T. Love.^d

44th Tennessee, Col. Coleman A. McDaniel.

55th Tennessee, Col. James L. McKoin.

Harper's (Jefferson Mississippi) Battery:

Capt. William L. Harper.^a

Lieut. Put Darden.

Georgia Dragoons, Capt. Isaac W. Avery.

^a Wounded.^b Disabled.^c Commanding his own and Third Brigade.^d Killed.

RESERVE CORPS.

Brig. Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

First Brigade.

Col. ROBERT P. TRABUE, 4th Kentucky.

(Clifton's) 4th Alabama Battalion, Maj. James M. Clifton.
 31st Alabama, Lieut. Col. Montgomery Gilbreath.
 3d Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Benjamin Anderson.^a
 4th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Andrew R. Hynes.^a
 5th Kentucky, Col. Thomas. H. Hunt.
 6th Kentucky, Col. Joseph H. Lewis.
 Crew's Tennessee Battalion, Lieut. Col. James M. Crews.
 Lyon's (Cobb's) Kentucky Battery, Capt. Robert Cobb.
 Byrne's Mississippi Battery, Capt. Edward P. Byrne.
 Morgan's Squadron, Kentucky Cavalry, Capt. John H. Morgan.

*Second Brigade.*Brig. Gen. JOHN S. BOWEN.^a

Col. JOHN D. MARTIN.

9th Arkansas, Col. Isaac L. Dunlop.
 10th Arkansas, Col. Thomas. D. Merrick.
 2d Confederate:
 Col. John D. Martin.
 Maj. Thomas H. Mangum.
 1st Missouri, Col. Lucius L. Rich.
 Pettus Flying Artillery, or Hudson's Mississippi Battery, Capt. Alfred Hudson.
 Watson's, Louisiana, Battery, ————.
 Thompson's Company, Kentucky Cavalry, Capt. Phil. B. Thompson.

Third Brigade.

Col. WINFIELD S. STATHAM, 15th Mississippi.

15th Mississippi.
 22d Mississippi.
 19th Tennessee, Col. David H. Cummings.
 20th Tennessee, Col. Joel A. Battle.^b
 28th Tennessee.
 45th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Ephraim F. Lytle.
 Rutledge's, Tennessee, Battery, Capt. Arthur M. Rutledge.
 Forrest's Regiment Tennessee Cavalry, Col. Nathan B. Forrest.^a

Unattached.

Wharton's Texas Regiment Cavalry, Col. John A. Wharton.^a
 Wirt Adams's Mississippi Regiment Cavalry, Col. Wirt Adams.
 McClung's, Tennessee, Battery, Capt. Hugh L. W. McClung.
 Roberts Arkansas Battery.

^a Wounded.^b Captured.

*Commanding and staff officers.***DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI.**

Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, commanding.	Lieut. A. Backer, aid-de-camp.
Brig. Gen. Geo. W. Cullum, Chief of Staff.	Brig. Gen. W. Scott Ketchum, Inspector-General.
Capt. N. H. McLean, assistant adjutant-general.	Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith, Chief of Cavalry.
Capt. J. C. Kelton, assistant adjutant-general.	Col. J. V. D. Du Bois, Chief of Artillery.
Capt. P. M. Preston, assistant adjutant-general.	Col. George Thom, Chief of Engineers.
Col. Richard D. Cutts, aid-de-camp.	Lieut. Col. J. B. McPherson, assistant chief of engineers.
Capt. C. B. Throckmorton, aid-de-camp.	Col. J. C. McKibbin, Judge-Advocate.
Lieut. J. T. Price, aid-de-camp.	Maj. Robert Allen, Chief Quartermaster.
Lieut. D. C. Wagner, aid-de-camp.	Maj. T. J. Haines, Chief Commissary of Subsistence.
	Surg. J. J. B. Wright, Medical Director.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, commanding.	Lieut. W. L. B. Jenney, assistant chief of engineers.
Col. J. D. Webster, Chief of Staff.	Lieut. Wm. Kossak, assistant chief of engineers.
Capt. J. A. Rawlins, assistant adjutant-general.	Capt. J. P. Hawkins, Chief Commissary of Subsistence.
Capt. W. S. Hillyer, aid-de-camp.	Surg. Henry S. Hewitt, Medical Director.
Capt. W. R. Rowley, aid-de-camp.	Col. G. G. Pride, volunteer aid.
Capt. C. B. Lagow, aid-de-camp.	
Lieut. Col. J. B. McPherson, Chief of Engineers.	

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand, commanding.	Lieut. Henry C. Freeman, ^a aid-de-camp.
Maj. Adolph Schwartz, ^a 2d Illinois Artillery, chief of staff.	Lieut. Jos. E. Hitt, 4th Illinois Cavalry, aid-de-camp.
Maj. M. Brayman, acting assistant adjutant-general.	Lieut. A. B. Hall, 4th Illinois Cavalry, aid-de-camp.
Capt. Warren Stewart, ^a Illinois Cavalry, aid-de-camp.	Lieut. S. R. Tresilian, assistant engineer.
	Lieut. Erastus S. Jones, ordnance officer.

First Brigade.

Col. Abraham M. Hare, ^a 11th Iowa, commanding.	Lieut. Samuel Caldwell, 8th Illinois, volunteer aid.
Lieut. and Adj. Cornelius Cadle, jr., 11th Iowa, acting assistant adjutant-general.	

Second Brigade.

Col. C. C. Marsh, 20th Illinois, commanding.	Capt. G. W. Kennard, acting assistant quartermaster.
Lieut. E. P. Boas, acting assistant adjutant-general.	Surg. Christopher Goodbrake, brigade surgeon.
Adj. J. E. Thompson, ^b 20th Illinois, aid-de-camp.	

Third Brigade.

Col. Julius Raith, ^b 43d Illinois, commanding.	Lieut. Abraham H. Ryan, acting assistant adjutant-general.
---	--

^a Wounded.^b Killed.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. W. H. L. Wallace, ^a commanding.	Lieut. Cyrus E. Dickey, aid-de-camp.
Capt. Wm. McMichael, ^b assistant adjutant-general.	Lieut. Guyton I. Davis, 11th Illinois, aid-de-camp.
Capt. T. J. Newham, aid-de-camp.	Lieut. I. P. Rumsey, Taylor's Battery, aid-de-camp.

First Brigade.

Col. James M. Tuttle, 2d Iowa, commanding.	Lieut. Jas. P. Sample, 7th Iowa, acting assistant adjutant-general.
--	---

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. John McArthur, ^c commanding.	Lieut. George Mason, 12th Illinois, aid-de-camp.
Lieut. Geo. L. Paddock, acting assistant adjutant-general.	

Third Brigade.

Col. Thos. W. Sweeny, ^c 52d Illinois, commanding.	Lieut. Wm. McCullough, 8th Iowa, aid-de-camp.
Lieutenant and Adjutant — Allen, 52d Illinois, acting assistant adjutant-general.	

THIRD DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. Lewis Wallace, commanding.	Lieut. Addison W. Ware, aid-de-camp.
Capt. Frederick Knefler, assistant adjutant-general.	Capt. E. T. Wallace, 11th Indiana, aid-de-camp.
Lieut. John W. Ross, aid-de-camp.	

First Brigade.

Col. Morgan L. Smith, 8th Missouri, commanding.	Lieut. D. C. Coleman, acting assistant adjutant-general.
---	--

Second Brigade.

Col. John M. Thayer, 1st Nebraska, commanding.	Lieut. Col. Robt. K. Scott, 68th Ohio, volunteer aid.
Lieut. S. A. Strickland, acting assistant adjutant-general.	Capt. Lewis Y. Richards, 68th Ohio, volunteer aid.
Capt. Allen Blacker, aid-de-camp.	Mr. Geo. E. Spencer, volunteer aid.
Lieut. William S. Whittin, aid-de-camp.	

Third Brigade.

Col. Charles Whittlesey, 20th Ohio, commanding.	E. N. Owens, acting assistant adjutant-general.
---	---

FOURTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut, commanding.	Capt. S. Simmons, acting commissary of subsistence.
Capt. Smith D. Atkins, acting assistant adjutant-general.	Lieut. D. J. Benner, assistant quartermaster.
Lieut. J. C. Long, 9th U. S. Infantry, aid-de-camp.	Surg. A. G. Keenan, medical director.
Lieut. M. K. Cook, aid-de-camp.	Lieut. W. H. Dorchester, volunteer aid.

First Brigade.

Col. N. G. Williams, ^c 3d Iowa, commanding.	Lieut. F. Sessions, acting assistant adjutant-general.
--	--

^a Killed.^b Captured.^c Wounded.

Second Brigade.

Col. James C. Veatch, 25th Indiana, commanding.	Lieutenant ——— Brunner, 25th Indiana, aid-de-camp.
Capt. F. W. Fox, 14th Illinois, acting assistant adjutant-general.	Surg. John T. Walker, brigade surgeon.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. Jacob G. Lauman, commanding.	Lieut. T. N. Barnes, aid-de-camp.
Lieut. H. Scofield, ^a acting assistant adjutant-general.	

FIFTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, ^a commanding.	Lieut. J. C. McCoy, 54th Ohio, aid-de-camp.
Capt. J. H. Hammond, assistant adjutant-general.	Maj. Ezra Taylor, chief of artillery.
Maj. W. D. Sanger, volunteer aid.	Capt. C. A. Morton, 32d Illinois, acting commissary of subsistence.
Lieut. John Taylor, 5th Ohio, aid-de-camp.	Surg. D. W. Hartshorn, medical director.
Lieut. W. D. Strong, assistant quartermaster.	Asst. Surg. Saml. L'Hommedieu, assistant medical director.
	Lieut. Wm. Kossak, engineer.

First Brigade.

Col. J. A. McDowell, 6th Iowa, commanding.	Capt. Willard H. Harland, 6th Iowa, aid-de-camp.
Lieut. Byron K. Cowles, 6th Iowa, acting assistant adjutant-general (absent)	

Second Brigade.

Col. David Stuart, ^a 55th Illinois, commanding.	Adj. Charles Loomis, aid-de-camp.
--	-----------------------------------

Third Brigade.

Col. Jesse Hildebrand, 77th Ohio, commanding.	Lieut. S. S. McNaughton, acting assistant adjutant-general.
---	---

Fourth Brigade.

Col. Ralph P. Buckland, 72d Ohio, commanding.	John B. Rice, surgeon.
Lieut. Eugene A. Rawson, 72d Ohio, acting assistant adjutant-general.	Lieut. D. M. Harkness, 72d Ohio, quartermaster.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. Benj. M. Prentiss, ^b commanding.	Lieut. Edwin Moore, aid-de-camp.
Capt. Henry Binmore, assistant adjutant-general.	Surg. S. W. Everett, ^c division surgeon.

First Brigade.

Col. Everett Peabody, ^c 25th Missouri, commanding.	Capt. Geo. K. Donnelly, assistant adjutant-general.
---	---

Second Brigade.

Col. Madison Miller, 18th ^b Missouri, commanding.

^a Wounded.

^b Captured.

^c Killed.

ARMY OF THE OHIO.

Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell, commanding.	Capt. J. H. Gilman, 19th U. S., Inspector of Artillery.
Col. James B. Fry, Chief of Staff.	Capt. E. Gay, 16th U. S., Inspector of Cavalry.
Capt. J. M. Wright, assistant adjutant-general.	Capt. H. C. Bankhead, 5th U. S., Inspector of Infantry.
Lieut. A. F. Rockwell, aid-de-camp.	Capt. Nathaniel Michler, engineer.
Lieut. C. L. Fitzhugh, 4th U. S. Artillery, aid-de-camp.	Surg. Robt. Murray, U. S. A., Medical Director.
Lieut. T. J. Bush, 24th Kentucky, aid-de-camp.	

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. Alex. McD. McCook, commanding.	Lieut. W. F. Straub, aid-de-camp.
Capt. Daniel McCook, assistant adjutant-general.	Capt. Orris Blake, provost-marshal.
Lieut. S. W. Davies, aid-de-camp.	Capt. J. D. Williams, acting commissary of subsistence.
Lieut. W. T. Hoblitzell, aid-de-camp.	Lieut. J. A. Campbell, ordnance officer.
	Surg. A. P. Meylert, medical director.

Fourth Brigade.

Brig. Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau, commanding.	Lieut. John D. Wickliffe, 2d Kentucky Cavalry, aid-de-camp.
Lieut. D. Armstrong, acting assistant adjutant-general.	Capt. W. M. Carpenter, assistant quartermaster.
Lieut. David Q. Rousseau, aid-de-camp.	Mr. E. F. Jewett, volunteer aid.

Fifth Brigade.

Col. Edward N. Kirk, ^a 34th Illinois, commanding.	Capt. Abraham Beehler, 34th Illinois, aid-de-camp.
Capt. S. T. Davis, 77th Pennsylvania, acting assistant adjutant-general.	Lieut. S. B. Dexter, 34th Illinois, aid-de-camp.

Sixth Brigade.

Col. W. H. Gibson, 49th Ohio, commanding.	Lieut. Wm. C. Turner, aid-de-camp.
Capt. Henry Clay, assistant adjutant-general.	Lieut. E. A. Otis, aid-de-camp.
	Surg. S. W. Gross, brigade surgeon.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. William Nelson, commanding.	Capt. J. G. Chandler, U. S. Army, assistant quartermaster.
Capt. J. Mills Kendrick, U. S. Volunteers, assistant adjutant-general.	Lieut. C. C. Peck, 6th Ohio, acting commissary of subsistence
Lieut. Wm. P. Anderson, 6th Ohio, aid-de-camp.	Lieut. Chas. C. Horton, 24th Ohio, ordnance officer.
Lieut. Richard Southgate, 6th Ohio, aid-de-camp.	Capt. and Asst. Surg. B. J. D. Irwin, U. S. Army, medical director.
W. Preston Graves, volunteer aid.	
Horace N. Fisher, volunteer aid.	

Tenth Brigade.

Col. Jacob Ammen, 24th Ohio, commanding.	Lieut. R. F. Wheeler, aid-de-camp.
--	------------------------------------

Nineteenth Brigade.

Col. Wm. B. Hazen, 41st Ohio, commanding.	Lieut. Chas. D. Gaylord, aid-de-camp.
Lieut. Robt. L. Kimberly, acting assistant adjutant-general.	Lieut. Wm. M. Beebe, jr., aid-de-camp.

^a Wounded.

Twenty-second Brigade.

Col. Sanders D. Bruce, 20th Kentucky, commanding.	Lieut. Wickliffe Cooper, aid-de-camp.
Lieut. S. T. Corn, acting assistant adjutant-general.	

FIFTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. Thos. L. Crittenden, commanding.	Lieut. Louis M. Buford, aid-de-camp.
Capt. Lyne Starling, assistant adjutant-general.	Surg. Middleton Goldsmith, medical director.

Eleventh Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. T. Boyle, commanding.	Lieut. H. T. Liggett, aid-de-camp.
Capt. John Boyle, assistant adjutant-general.	Lieut. John T. Farris, acting assistant quartermaster.
Lieut. H. Q. Hughes, aid-de-camp.	

Fourteenth Brigade.

Col. Wm. Sooy Smith, 13th Ohio, commanding.	Lieut. R. E. Hackett, 26th Kentucky, aid-de-camp.
Lieut. Frank J. Jones, 13th Ohio, acting assistant adjutant-general.	

SIXTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. Thos. J. Wood, commanding.	Lieut. Clark S. Gregg, 65th Ohio, acting commissary of subsistence.
Capt. Wm. H. Schlater, assistant adjutant-general.	Lieut. Frank B. Hunt, 65th Ohio, ordnance officer.
Capt. Geo. W. Lennard, 36th Indiana, aid-de-camp.	Lieut. John C. Martin, 21st Ohio, signal officer.
Capt. Fred. A. Clark, 29th Indiana, aid-de-camp.	Surg. Francis B. Mussy, medical director.
Lieut. Col. Isaac Gass, 64th Ohio, inspector-general.	

Twentieth Brigade.

Brig. Gen. James A. Garfield, commanding.

Twenty-first Brigade.

Col. Geo. D. Wagner, 15th Indiana, commanding.

CONFEDERATE ARMY.

Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, ^a commanding.	Maj. D. M. Hayden, volunteer aid.
Maj. Gen. Braxton Bragg, Chief of Staff.	Dr. E. W. Munford, volunteer aid.
Capt. H. P. Brewster, assistant adjutant-general.	Calhoun Benham, volunteer aid.
Capt. N. Wickliffe, assistant adjutant-general.	Capt. Theodore O'Hara, assistant inspector-general.
Lieut. George Baylor, aid-de-camp.	Maj. Albert J. Smith, assistant quartermaster.
Lieut. Thomas M. Jack, aid-de-camp.	Capt. W. L. Wickham, assistant quartermaster.
Governor Isham G. Harris, volunteer aid.	Col. J. F. Gilmer, ^b Chief Engineer.
Col. Wm. Preston, volunteer aid.	Surg. D. W. Yandell, Medical Director.

^a Killed.

^b Wounded.

Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, second in command, commanding, Monday.

Col. Thomas Jordan, assistant adjutant-general.	Col. R. B. Lee, Chief of Subsistence.
Lieut. John W. Otey, assistant adjutant-general.	Capt. Clifton H. Smith, assistant adjutant-general.
Lieut. Col. S. W. Ferguson, aid-de-camp.	Col. Jacob Thompson, volunteer aid.
Lieut. A. R. Chisolm, aid-de-camp.	Maj. Numa Augustine, volunteer aid.
Brig. Gen. James Trudeau, volunteer aid.	Maj. H. E. Peyton, volunteer aid.
Capt. W. W. Porter, volunteer aid.	Capt. Albert Ferry, volunteer aid.
Maj. Geo. W. Brent, assistant inspector-general.	Capt. B. B. Waddell, volunteer aid.
	Capt. E. H. Cummins, Signal Officer.

FIRST CORPS.

Maj. Gen. Leonidas Polk, commanding.	Lieut. Col. E. D. Blake, assistant inspector-general.
Maj. Geo. Williamson, ^a assistant adjutant-general.	Maj. Smith P. Bankhead, Chief of Artillery.
Lieut. W. B. Richmond, aid-de-camp.	Capt. J. T. Champneys, Chief of Ordnance.
Lieut. A. H. Polk, aid-de-camp.	Maj. Thomas Peters, assistant quartermaster.
Lieut. P. B. Spence, aid-de-camp.	Surg. W. D. Lyles, Medical Director.
Lieut. John Rawle, aid-de-camp.	
Lieut. John S. Lanier, aid-de-camp.	
Lieut. W. M. Porter, volunteer aid.	

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. Charles Clark, ^a commanding.	Maj. Howell Hinds, assistant adjutant-general, Army of Potomac, volunteer aid.
Capt. W. H. McCardle, assistant adjutant-general.	Maj. W. M. Inge, assistant adjutant-general, Army of Potomac, volunteer aid.
Lieut. Wm. Yerger, jr., aid-de-camp.	Capt. John A. Buckner, 8th Kentucky, volunteer aid.
Maj. W. H. Haynes, ^a acting commissary of subsistence.	
James E. McClure, assistant quartermaster.	

First Brigade.

Col. R. M. Russell, 12th Tennessee, commanding.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. A. P. Stewart, commanding.	Lieut. N. Green, jr., aid-de-camp.
Capt. Thomas W. Preston, ^b assistant adjutant-general.	Col. W. B. Ross, volunteer aid.
	Mr. Joseph D. Cross, volunteer aid.

SECOND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. B. F. Cheatham, ^a commanding.	A. L. Robertson, aid-de-camp.
Maj. James D. Porter, assistant adjutant-general.	John Campbell, ^b aid-de-camp.
Capt. F. H. McNairy, aid-de-camp.	Judge Archibald Wright, volunteer aid.
Capt. T. F. Henry, aid-de-camp.	Col. Edward Pickett, jr., 21st Tennessee, volunteer aid.
	Capt. Wm. Roundtree, volunteer aid.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. B. R. Johnson, ^a commanding.	Capt. D. L. Moore, volunteer aid.
Maj. G. G. Rogers, assistant adjutant-general.	Capt. John H. Anderson, ^a 10th Tennessee, volunteer aid.
Capt. Wm. T. Blakemore, aid-de-camp.	

Second Brigade.

Col. Wm. H. Stephens, 6th Tennessee, commanding.	Wm. D. Stephens, ^a aid-de-camp.
Lieut. Isaac M. Jackson, ^c assistant adjutant-general.	Thos. A. Henderson, ^a aid-de-camp.
	Capt. A. L. Swingley, volunteer aid.

^aWounded.

^bKilled.

^cMortally wounded.

SECOND ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. Braxton Bragg, commanding.	Capt. S. H. Lockett, chief engineer.
Maj. George G. Garner, assistant adjutant-general.	Maj. J. H. Hallonquist, Chief of Artillery.
Capt. H. W. Walter, assistant adjutant-general.	Capt. W. O. Williams, assistant chief of artillery.
Capt. G. B. Cooke, assistant adjutant-general.	Capt. H. Oladowski, Chief of Ordnance.
Lieut. Towson Ellis, aid-de-camp.	Maj. J. J. Walker, Chief of Subsistence.
Lieut. F. S. Parker, aid-de-camp.	Maj. L. F. Johnston, Chief Quartermaster.
Lieut. Col. F. Gardner, C. S. Army, assistant inspector-general.	Maj. O. P. Chaffee, assistant quartermaster.
Lieut. Col. W. K. Beard, ^a Florida Volunteers, assistant inspector-general.	Surg. A. J. Foard, Medical Director.
	Surg. J. C. Nott, Medical Inspector.
	Lieut. Col. David Urquhart, volunteer aid.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. Daniel Ruggles, commanding.	Maj. J. H. Hallonquist, chief of artillery.
Capt. Roy M. Hooe, assistant adjutant-general.	Maj. John Claiborne, chief quartermaster.
Lieut. M. B. Ruggles, aid-de-camp.	Lieut. L. D. Sandidge, assistant inspector-general.
Maj. E. S. Ruggles, ^a volunteer aid.	Surg. F. M. Hereford, ^a medical director.
Capt. G. M. Beck, volunteer aid.	Dr. S. S. Sandidge, volunteer surgeon.
Col. S. S. Heard, 17th Louisiana, volunteer aid.	

First Brigade.

Col. Randall L. Gibson, 13th Louisiana, commanding.	Lieut. H. H. Bein, acting assistant adjutant-general.
Lieut. Benjamin King, ^b aid-de-camp.	Mr. Robert Fugh, aid-de-camp.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. Patton Anderson, commanding.	Capt. Henry D. Bulkley, acting commissary of subsistence.
Capt. William G. Barth, assistant adjutant-general.	Capt. John T. Sibley, assistant quartermaster.
Lieut. Wm. M. Davidson, aid-de-camp.	Surg. C. B. Gamble, medical director.
Lieut. John W. James, 5th Georgia, aid-de-camp.	Lieut. Wm. McR. Jordan, ^a 1st Florida, aid-de-camp.

Third Brigade.

Col. Preston Pond, jr., commanding.	Lieut. O. O. Cobb, assistant adjutant-general.
-------------------------------------	--

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. Jones M. Withers, commanding.	Lieut. B. M. Thomas, assistant inspector-general.
Capt. D. E. Huger, assistant adjutant-general.	R. W. Withers, volunteer aid.
Lieut. D. F. Withers, aid-de-camp.	S. B. Howe, volunteer aid.
	Wm. Williamson, volunteer aid.
	L. E. Smith, volunteer aid.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. A. H. Gladden, ^c commanding.	Adj. John Stout, 25th Alabama, aid-de-camp.
Maj. C. D. Anderson, acting assistant adjutant-general.	Adj. Elias F. Travis, 22d Alabama, aid-de-camp.
Adj. Adolph Kent, 1st Louisiana, aid-de-camp.	Sergt. Maj. ——— Nott, 22d Alabama, aid-de-camp.

^a Wounded.^b Killed.^c Mortally wounded.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. James R. Chalmers, commanding.	Lieut. W. T. Stricklin, 3d Mississippi, assistant inspector-general.
Capt. Henry Craft, assistant adjutant-general.	Capt. R. S. Crump, acting commissary of subsistence.
Lieut. Geo. T. Banks, aid-de-camp.	Lieut. M. M. Shelley, volunteer aid.
	Mr. James Barr, volunteer aid.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. John K. Jackson, commanding.	Capt. J. B. Cummings, assistant adjutant-general.
---	---

THIRD ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. Wm. J. Hardee, ^a commanding.	Maj. F. A. Shoup, Chief of Artillery.
Maj. W. D. Pickett, assistant adjutant-general.	Lieut. Wm. Kearney, assistant inspector-general.
Lieut. John R. B. Burtwell, aid-de-camp.	Maj. L. O. Bridewell, Chief Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thomas W. Hunt, ^a aid-de-camp.	Maj. W. E. Moore, Chief Commissary.
Capt. William Clare, ^a aid-de-camp.	Surg. G. W. Lawrence, Medical Director.
Lieut. ——— Wilson, aid-de-camp.	Col. S. H. Perkins, volunteer aid.
Capt. A. W. Clarkson, aid-de-camp.	

First Brigade.

Col. R. G. Shaver, 7th Arkansas, commanding.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. P. R. Cleburne, commanding.	Maj. J. K. Dixon, assistant adjutant and inspector-general.
--	---

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. S. A. M. Wood, ^a commanding.	Capt. Joshua Sledge, ^a volunteer aid.
Lieut. Linus A. McClung, assistant adjutant-general.	Capt. J. H. Coleman, volunteer aid.
Lieut. H. C. Wood, aid-de-camp.	Mr. Frank Foster, volunteer aid.
Capt. Wm. Clare, ^a volunteer aid.	Lieut. S. Church, acting commissary of subsistence.

RESERVE CORPS.

Brig. Gen. John C. Breckinridge, commanding.

First Brigade.

Col. Robt. P. Trabue, 4th Kentucky, commanding.	John Hooe, volunteer aid.
Joseph L. Robertson, assistant adjutant-general.	Thomas B. Darragh, volunteer aid.
Capt. Samuel Gray, volunteer aid.	Robt. W. McKee, volunteer aid.
	Charlton Morgan, ^a volunteer aid.
	Charles J. Maston, volunteer aid.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. John S. Bowen,^a commanding.

Third Brigade.

Col. Winfield S. Statham, 15th Mississippi, commanding.

^a Wounded.

DETAILED MOVEMENTS OF ORGANIZATIONS.

THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

On the 6th day of April, 1862, the Army of the Tennessee was encamped on the west bank of the Tennessee River; the First, Second, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Divisions at Pittsburg Landing, with 39,830 officers and men present for duty; the Third Division at Crump's Landing, with 7,564 officers and men present for duty.

General Grant's headquarters was at Savannah, Tenn., where he was awaiting the arrival of General Buell. While at breakfast early Sunday morning, April 6, General Grant heard heavy firing at Pittsburg Landing, and leaving orders for General Nelson to move his division up the east bank of the river to Pittsburg, General Grant and staff repaired to the battlefield, where he arrived at about 8 a. m. He visited each of his divisions at the front, and finding that the attack was by a large force of the enemy, he sent an order for his Third Division to hasten to the field and a request to General Buell for reinforcements. The Army of the Tennessee was gradually driven back until at sunset it occupied a position extending from the Landing to Snake Creek Bridge. In this position it repulsed an attack made by the Confederates at 6 o'clock p. m.

General Grant passed the night in bivouac with his troops, without shelter, and early next morning, reenforced by his Third Division and by General Buell with three divisions of the Army of the Ohio, he renewed the battle, and at 4 p. m. had regained possession of the entire field.

FIRST DIVISION.

(McClelland's.)

This division, composed of three brigades of infantry, four batteries of artillery, one battalion and two companies of cavalry, was ordered from Savannah to Pittsburg March 20, 1862, and went into camp across the main Corinth road about one-half mile east of Shiloh Church. On Sunday morning, April 6, 1862, the division formed for battle with its Third Brigade thrown forward to support Sherman's left; its First and Second Brigades along the Corinth road; McAllister's battery at the northwest corner of the Review field; Burrows's battery at center of second brigade; Dresser's battery at Water Oaks Pond; Schwartz's battery, first to Sherman's right, then at the crossroads. The division was attacked at about 9 a. m. and was driven from its position along the Corinth road at about 11 a. m. with the loss of Burrows's battery, one gun of McAllister's battery, and one gun of Schwartz's battery. It made its next stand at right angles to the center of its Second-Brigade camp, where Dresser's battery lost four guns. The division then retired to its fourth line, in the camp of its First Brigade, where it rallied and in a countercharge drove the Confederates back and recovered the whole of the camp of the Second Brigade and McClelland's headquarters, and captured Cobb's Kentucky battery at 12 m. It held this advance but a short time, when it was driven slowly back until at 2 p. m. it was again in the field of its First-Brigade camp, where it held its fifth line until 2.30 p. m. It then retired across Tilghman Creek to its sixth line, at "Cavalry Field," where at 4.30 p. m. it

repulsed a charge made by Pond's brigade and Wharton's cavalry, and then retired to the Hamburg and Savannah road, where, with its left thrown back, it bivouacked Sunday night.

It advanced Monday morning over the same ground where it fought on Sunday, and at 4 p. m. reoccupied its camps on the field.

First Brigade.

(Hare's.)

This brigade of four regiments, forming the right of the First Division, was encamped in Jones Field. It moved from its camp at about 8 a. m. April 6, 1862, by the left flank and formed in line of battle on the ridge between the Review field and the Corinth road, its left in edge of Duncan Field, in the following order from left to right: Eighth Illinois, Eighteenth Illinois, Thirteenth Iowa. The Eleventh Iowa, detached from the brigade, formed still farther to the right, supporting Dresser's battery at the Water Oaks Pond.

In this position the three left regiments were attacked about 10 a. m. by Shaver's brigade of Hardee's corps, and at 11 a. m. were driven back across the Corinth road, the left behind the north side of Duncan Field. This position was held until McClelland advanced and recovered his camp at noon. These regiments then retired with the division, the Thirteenth Iowa participating in the repulse of Wharton's cavalry on sixth line at 4.30. Here Colonel Hare was wounded, and Col. M. M. Crocker, Thirteenth Iowa, took command of the brigade and conducted the three regiments to bivouac near the Fourteenth Iowa camp. The Eleventh Iowa, in support of Dresser's battery, fell back to the third and fourth lines with its division, and in the rally and recovery of camps it captured a standard from the enemy, and in conjunction with the Eleventh and Twentieth Illinois captured Cobb's battery. The regiment then fell back and at night was, still supporting the two remaining guns of Dresser's battery, in position at the left of the siege guns.

On Monday this brigade was attached to Tuttle's command, which served as reserve for General Crittenden's division, Army of the Ohio, until about 3 p. m., when it was ordered to the front and charged the enemy southwest of Review field, the Eighth and Eighteenth Illinois each capturing one gun from the enemy.

Second Brigade.

(Marsh's.)

This brigade of four regiments was encamped, with its left in Woolf Field, in the following order of regiments from left to right: Forty-fifth Illinois, Forty-eighth Illinois, Twentieth Illinois, Eleventh Illinois. It formed line of battle on its parade ground Sunday morning, April 6, 1862, and at about 8 a. m. moved out, first to the front, but immediately afterwards to the left, and formed along the Corinth road, its left at the northwest corner of the Review field, its right near the crossroads, Burrows's battery at the center.

In this position the brigade was fiercely attacked by Wood's brigade of Hardee's corps and Stewart's brigade of Polk's corps. It withstood the attack from about 10 a. m. to 11 a. m., when it fell back about 700 yards and re-formed at right angles to the center of its camp. It held this position for a short time and then fell back to Jones Field, where it rallied and in conjunction with other troops recaptured its

camp at about noon. In this advance the Twentieth and Eleventh Illinois, assisted by the Eleventh Iowa, captured Cobb's Confederate battery. The brigade retained possession of parts of its camp for about two hours, retiring slowly to Jones Field, where it was engaged until 2.30 p. m., when it fell back to Hamburg and Savannah road, where its three left regiments united with the Third Brigade and bivouacked Sunday night, just south of McArthur's headquarters. The Eleventh Illinois, reduced to a captain and 80 men, bivouacked near the siege guns, and was in reserve on Monday. The Twentieth, Forty-fifth, and Forty-eighth formed a part of Marsh's command on Monday and advanced nearly west, recovering their camps at about 3 p. m.

Third Brigade.

(Raith's.)

This brigade of four regiments was camped along the Hamburg and Purdy road, its right near the left of the Second Brigade, in the following order from left to right: Forty-ninth Illinois, Forty-third Illinois, Twenty-ninth Illinois, Seventeenth Illinois.

Colonel Rearden, senior officer present, being sick, Colonel Raith was informed, after his regiment was in line of battle, that he was to command the brigade. Under orders from division commander, he moved the right of his brigade forward to Shiloh Church to the support of Sherman's left. In this position the brigade was attacked about 9 a. m. April 6, 1862, on its left flank by Wood and Stewart and in front by Russell and Johnson, and was driven slowly back to the crossroads, where it joined the right of the Second Brigade. Here the Seventeenth and Forty-third, while supporting Schwartz's battery, were subjected to a crossfire of artillery and lost heavily. Colonel Raith was mortally wounded. The Forty-third was surrounded and cut its way out, losing 43 men killed, that were buried in one trench near the crossroads. Lieutenant Colonel Wood, who succeeded to the command of the brigade, did not hold his brigade intact. The Seventeenth and Forty-third rallied at McClelland's third line and again at his fourth position, where they were joined by the Forty-ninth. The Seventeenth and Forty-ninth then retired to Hamburg and Savannah road. The Forty-third was engaged in the advance and retaking of the camp at noon, and then joined the Seventeenth and Forty-ninth at Hamburg and Savannah road, where the three regiments were engaged at 4.30 p. m., and bivouacked Sunday night. On Monday these regiments joined Marsh's command and served with him until the enemy retired from the field. The Twenty-ninth was engaged at Cavalry Field in resisting Pond's attack at 4.30 p. m., after which it retired to siege guns, where it remained Sunday night and Monday. McAllister's battery lost one gun at northwest corner of review field, and was afterwards engaged in McClelland's fifth and sixth positions, and at the landing at 6 p. m., and on Monday, with Marsh's brigade.

SECOND DIVISION.

(W. H. L. Wallace's.)

This division, composed of three brigades of infantry, four batteries of artillery, and four companies of cavalry, was commanded by Brig. Gen. C. F. Smith until April 2, 1862, when, on account of Smith's disability, Brig. Gen. W. H. L. Wallace was assigned to the command.

The division arrived at Pittsburg Landing March 18 and established its camp near the river between the Corinth road and Snake Creek. It formed at 8 a. m. Sunday morning, April 6th, when the First and Second Brigades and three batteries were conducted by Wallace to a position on Corinth road just east of Duncan Field, where Tuttle's brigade was formed south of the road, and two regiments of Sweeny's brigade on north side of the road. The other regiments of Sweeny's brigade were held in reserve for a time and then distributed to different parts of the field. McArthur's brigade was detached from the division and served on other parts of the field. Batteries D, H, and K, First Missouri Light Artillery, were placed on a ridge behind Tuttle's brigade. In this position Wallace was attacked at about 9.30 a. m. by Shaver's brigade, assisted by artillery located in the Review field. At 10.30 a. m. the attack was renewed by Shaver, Stephens, and Stewart, followed at noon by four determined attacks by Gibson's brigade. General Ruggles then took charge of the Confederate forces in front of Wallace and assembled ten batteries and two sections of artillery on the west side of Duncan Field, and sent Wood, Anderson, Stewart, and Cleburne to reenforce Shaver in a renewed attack upon Wallace's front. At the same time the Union forces on Wallace's right and left retired, allowing the enemy to gain his flanks and rear. Seeing that he was being surrounded, Wallace sent his batteries to the rear and then attempted to move his infantry out by the flank along the Pittsburg road. While riding at the head of his troops and near the fork of the Eastern Corinth road he received a mortal wound and was left for dead upon the field. When that part of the field was recovered on Monday General Wallace was found to be alive. He was taken to Savannah, where he died on the 10th. Four regiments of the division did not receive orders to retire in time to save themselves and were surrounded and captured at 5.30 p. m. The remainder of the division, under the command of Colonel Tuttle, retired to the right of the siege guns where the troops remained in line Sunday night.

On Monday the infantry commanded by Tuttle acted as reserve to Crittenden's division of the Army of the Ohio, until about noon, when it advanced to front line on Crittenden's right and participated in all the after battles of the day.

Battery A, First Illinois Light Artillery, served with McArthur's brigade on Sunday and had three guns in action with Sherman on Monday. The three Missouri batteries, when they retired from Wallace's line at 5 p. m., reported to Colonel Webster near the Landing and were put in line, where they assisted in repelling the last Confederate attack on Sunday. They were not engaged on Monday.

First Brigade.

(Tuttle's.)

This brigade of four regiments was encamped near the river north of the Corinth road. It moved to the front Sunday morning, April 6, 1862, by the Eastern Corinth road. When near southeast corner of Duncan field, Colonel Tuttle, riding at the head of his brigade, discovered the enemy in the woods beyond the field. He at once turned the head of his brigade to the right and threw his regiments into line in an old road behind Duncan Field in the following order from left

to right: Fourteenth Iowa, Twelfth Iowa, Seventh Iowa, Second Iowa. The right reaching to the Corinth road, the left extending one regiment beyond, or south of, Eastern Corinth road; the three right regiments behind a field; the left regiment behind a dense thicket. About 9.30 a. m. Confederate batteries opened fire upon the brigade. This was soon followed by infantry attack coming through the thick brush on the left. At about 10.30 a. m. Stephens's brigade made an attack through the field. He was repulsed when he reached the middle of the field. This was closely followed by a second attack by Stephens, assisted by General Stewart, commanding Hindman's division. About noon Gibson's brigade was sent against Tuttle's position, and made four determined but unsuccessful charges lasting until after 2 p. m., when it withdrew and Shaver made his third attack, in which Lieutenant Colonel Dean of the Seventh Arkansas was killed within a few yards of the front of the Fourteenth Iowa. General Ruggles then assembled sixty-two pieces of artillery on west side of Duncan Field and concentrated their fire upon Tuttle and the batteries in his rear. At the same time Ruggles sent Wood, Anderson, and Stewart to reenforce Shaver in a renewed attack at the front. While meeting this attack Tuttle was ordered at 5 p. m. to withdraw his brigade. He gave personal direction to the Second and Seventh Iowa and with them retired to the right of Hurlbut's division, near the siege guns, where he assumed command of the remnant of the Second Division and formed his line near the camp of the Fourteenth Iowa. The staff officer sent by Tuttle to order the Twelfth and Fourteenth Iowa to fall back directed the commanding officers of those regiments to "about face and fall back slowly." Marching by the rear rank about 200 yards, these regiments encountered Confederate troops across their line of retreat. These they engaged and forced back to the camp of Hurlbut's First Brigade, where the Confederates were reenforced and the two regiments, together with two from the Third Brigade, and a part of Prentiss' division were surrounded and captured at 5.30 p. m. The Fourteenth Iowa surrendered to the Ninth Mississippi of Chalmers' brigade, which had occupied the extreme *right* of the Confederate army. The Twelfth Iowa surrendered to Colonel Looney, of the Thirty-eighth Tennessee, Pond's brigade, from the extreme *left* of the Confederate Army.

The Second and Seventh Iowa were with Tuttle's command on Monday in reserve to General Crittenden. During the day the Second Iowa was sent to reenforce Nelson's left and in a charge across a field defeated an attempt of the enemy to turn the left of the Army of the Ohio. Later the Seventh Iowa charged a battery in Crittenden's front.

Second Brigade.

(McArthur's.)

This brigade, composed of five regiments, the Ninth and Twelfth Illinois, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Missouri, and the Eighty-first Ohio, was encamped on Hamburg and Savannah road near Snake Creek. The first order to the brigade Sunday morning, April 6, 1862, disunited its regiments and sent them to different parts of the field, and they were not united again until after the battle was over.

The Thirteenth Missouri went to Sherman; the Fourteenth Missouri and Eighty-first Ohio to guard Snake Creek bridge. General

McArthur, with the Ninth and Twelfth Illinois and Willard's battery, moved directly south along the Hamburg road to the support of Colonel Stuart. Finding that Stuart had moved to the left rear of his camps, McArthur formed his command to Stuart's right rear just east of the Peach Orchard, the Ninth Illinois on the right next to Hamburg road; the Twelfth Illinois to its left; Willard's battery in rear of the Ninth. In this position McArthur sustained himself against Jackson's brigade until about 2 p. m., when Bowen from Reserve Corps was sent to reenforce Jackson. Under this combined attack McArthur was compelled to fall back. The Ninth Illinois, having lost 58 per cent of men engaged, retired to camp for ammunition and repairs. It was again engaged near its camp at 4.30 p. m., and then joined Tuttle's command at the Fourteenth Iowa camp, and served with him on Monday. The Twelfth Illinois fell back to a second position where it joined the Fiftieth and Fifty-seventh Illinois and was engaged until about 4 p. m., when it retired to its camp and passed the night. On Monday it was engaged with McClermand's command.

The Fourteenth Missouri was engaged Sunday in a skirmish with Brewer's cavalry on the right of Union line. On Monday it joined the Third Division and supported Thompson's battery. The Eighty-first Ohio remained on guard at Snake Creek bridge until 3 p. m. It then moved south to Hurlbut's headquarters, where it was engaged in the 4.30 conflict on Hamburg road. It bivouacked on McClermand's left Sunday night and served with Marsh's command on Monday. The Thirteenth Missouri joined McDowell's brigade on Sunday and was engaged with it in the conflict with Trabue at noon. It bivouacked Sunday night near Ninth Illinois camp and joined Sherman on Monday. General McArthur was wounded on Sunday and was succeeded in command by Colonel Morton, of the Eighty-first Ohio.

Third Brigade.

(Sweeny's.)

This brigade was composed of Eighth Iowa and the Seventh, Fiftieth, Fifty-second, Fifty-seventh, and Fifty-eighth Illinois. It was encamped between the First and Second brigades and followed the First Brigade Sunday morning, April 6, 1862, on the Corinth road to the Eastern Corinth road, where it halted in reserve. The Fifty-eighth and Seventh Illinois were at once moved forward to Duncan Field, where they formed at 9.30 a. m., on north side of the Corinth road, prolonging Tuttle's line and connecting with McClermand's left. Soon after, the Fiftieth Illinois was detached and sent to the left, where it became engaged on McArthur's left. It fell back with the Twelfth Illinois to position east of the Bloody Pond, where it was joined at about 3 p. m. by the Fifty-seventh Illinois. These regiments held their position on left of the army until 4 p. m., when they fell back and supported Stone's battery near the Landing in the last action of the day. About 11 a. m. the Eighth Iowa was put in line between Tuttle and Prentiss, where it supported Hickenlooper's battery until 5 p. m. The Fifty-second Illinois was sent, about 3 p. m., to the right. As it was moving down Tilghman Creek it ran into Wharton's cavalry, which was moving up the creek. A few volleys were exchanged by head of column, then the Fifty-second moved to the camp of the Fiftieth Illinois and was there engaged in repelling Pond's 4.30 p. m.

attack. It then retired to the siege guns. The Seventh and Fifty-eighth Illinois, on Tuttle's right, and the Eighth Iowa, on his left, participated in all the engagements described in the account of Tuttle's brigade until 4 p. m., when the Seventh retired to McClelland's seventh line. The Eighth Iowa and the Fifty-eighth Illinois were surrounded and captured at the same time that Prentiss was captured. Colonel Sweeny was wounded on Sunday and was succeeded on Monday by Colonel Baldwin, Fifty-seventh Illinois.

THIRD DIVISION.

(Lew. Wallace's.)

This division, composed of three brigades of infantry, two batteries of artillery, and two battalions of cavalry, was encamped north of Snake Creek; the First Brigade at Crump's Landing; the Second Brigade at Stony Lonesome; the Third Brigade at Adamsville. Sunday morning, April 6, 1862, hearing sounds of battle up the river, General Wallace ordered his command to concentrate at Stony Lonesome, where at 11.30 a. m., he received orders from General Grant, directing him to join the right of the army then engaged on the south side of Snake Creek. At 12 m., leaving two regiments and one gun to guard the public property at Crump's Landing, General Wallace started with his First and Second Brigades for the battlefield by the Shunpike road, which led to the right of Sherman's division as formed for battle in the morning.

At about 2.30 p. m. a staff officer from General Grant overtook General Wallace on this road and turned him back to the river road, by which the Third Brigade having fallen into column, his division reached the battlefield after the action of Sunday was over.

The division bivouacked in line of battle, facing west along the Savannah road north of McArthur's headquarters; the First Brigade on the left, with Thompson's battery on its right; the Second Brigade in the center; the Third Brigade on the right, with Thurber's battery at its center.

At daylight Monday morning, April 7, 1862, the batteries of the division engaged and dislodged Ketchum's Confederate battery, posted in the camp of the Eighth Illinois. At 6.30 a. m., the division, its right on Owl Creek, advanced en échelon of brigades, left in front, crossed Tilghman Creek, and drove the Confederates from their position at Oglesby's headquarters. Then wheeling to the left against the left flank of the enemy, it advanced fighting, until at 4 p. m. it had pushed the Confederates through the Union camps and beyond Shiloh Branch. Near nightfall the division retired under orders to General Sherman's camps, where it bivouacked Monday night.

First Brigade.

(Smith's.)

This brigade was encamped at Crump's Landing. It moved out 2½ miles on Purdy road to Stony Lonesome and joined the Second Brigade early Sunday morning, April 6, 1862. At 12 m., it started for Shiloh by a road leading southwesterly toward the right of Sherman's camps. At about 2.30 p. m. the brigade was counter marched to the Adamsville and Pittsburg road by which it reached the battlefield about

dark and bivouacked in front of the camp of the Fourteenth Missouri. On Monday the brigade formed in Perry Field, near McArthur's headquarters; the Twenty-fourth Indiana on the left, the Eleventh Indiana on the right, and the Eighth Missouri in reserve. At about 6.30 a. m. it advanced across Tilghman Creek and at 8 a. m. entered the field of Hare's brigade camp. It crossed said field in a southwesterly direction, driving back the Confederate forces, thence through the Crescent Field and to McDowell's brigade camp, where it bivouacked Monday night. Losses during the day, 18 killed and 114 wounded. The Twenty-fourth Indiana lost its lieutenant colonel, 1 captain, and 1 lieutenant killed.

Second Brigade.

(Thayer's.)

This brigade, consisting of Twenty-third Indiana, First Nebraska, Fifty-eighth Ohio, and Sixty-eighth Ohio was encamped at Stony Lonesome, 2½ miles from the Tennessee River, on the Purdy road. The Sixty-eighth Ohio was detailed to guard the baggage, the other regiments of the brigade followed the First Brigade in its march toward Shiloh April 6, 1862. It countermarched, from a point 4½ miles out, to the Adamsville and Pittsburg road, and thence via river road to the battlefield, where it arrived after dark and bivouacked, in line of battle, at the right of the First Brigade. Monday morning it formed en échelon in right rear of the First Brigade, the First Nebraska on the left, the Twenty-third Indiana on the right, and the Fifty-eighth Ohio in reserve. It followed the movements of the First Brigade through the day and bivouacked at night in the camp of the Forty-sixth Ohio.

Third Brigade.

(Whittlesey's.)

This brigade of four Ohio regiments, to wit, the Twentieth, Fifty-sixth, Seventy-sixth, and Seventy-eighth, was encamped at Adamsville, 4 miles from Crumps. It formed in line early Sunday morning, April 6, 1862, when firing was heard at Shiloh, with all its camp equipage on wagons, and remained in line until 2 p. m., when orders were received to join the other brigades en route for Shiloh. It marched on direct road toward Pittsburg, falling in behind the other brigades as they came back into that road from the countermarch. At about 4 p. m. the Fifty-sixth was detached and ordered to go with baggage to Crumps Landing. The other regiments arrived on the battlefield after dark and bivouacked in front of the camp of the Eighty-first Ohio. Monday morning the brigade formed the extreme right of Union line, its right, the Seventy-sixth, on the swamps of Owl Creek, the Seventy-eighth on the left in rear of the right of the Second Brigade, the Twentieth in reserve, until it crossed Tilghman Creek, when it took position on the right. Retaining this formation the brigade advanced, swinging to the left until 11 a. m., when it was transferred to left of the division in support of Stuart's brigade of Sherman's division. The Seventy-sixth remained on the left, the other regiments soon returned to the right, the Twentieth in front line, the Seventy-eighth in reserve. The last engagement by this

brigade was between the Twentieth Ohio, in the field near McDowell's headquarters, and Confederates at camp of Forty-sixth Ohio. The brigade bivouacked in camp of Sixth Iowa Monday night.

FOURTH DIVISION.

(Hurlbut's.)

This division, composed of three brigades of infantry, three batteries of artillery, and two battalions of cavalry, arrived at Pittsburg Landing on boats March 16, 1862. On the 18th it disembarked and established its camps about 1 mile from the river, near the point where the Hamburg and Savannah road crosses the road from Pittsburg to Corinth.

The division was formed about 8 a. m., Sunday morning, April 6, 1862, and soon after the Second Brigade was sent to reenforce General McClernand.

The First and Third Brigades, with the artillery, moved out to the support of Prentiss's division, but finding that Prentiss was falling back, Hurlbut put his division in line at the Peach Orchard field, the First Brigade on the south side, the Third Brigade on the west side, the batteries in the field. In this position he was attacked by Chalmers's and Gladden's brigades, which were following Prentiss's division, and by Robertson's, Harper's, and Girardey's batteries, which were stationed in Prentiss's camps. A shell from one of these batteries blew up a caisson belonging to Myers's Thirteenth Ohio Battery; the men stampeded, abandoning their guns, and were not again in action at Shiloh.

Mann's battery fought with the division all day, and again on Monday. Ross's battery did excellent service until ordered to fall back at 4 p. m., and was preparing to retire to the Landing when it was charged by Lindsay's Mississippi cavalry and captured. Only two guns were saved.

Hurlbut held his position on two sides of the Peach Orchard until about 1.30 p. m., when he was attacked by Breckinridge's corps. Finding that Stuart was falling back on the left, Hurlbut retired to the north side of the field with his First Brigade, and transferred his Third Brigade from the right to the left flank. Here he maintained himself until 3 p. m., when he was again obliged to retire to the left of his camps. About 4 p. m. he found that his left was again being turned and fell back to the siege guns and re-formed. The Second Brigade rejoined the division and all participated in the final action of the day. The division bivouacked in line of battle in front of the siege guns, and on Monday the First and Second Brigades and Mann's battery formed on McClernand's left; the Third Brigade reported to Sherman. All were engaged until the Confederates retired from the field.

First Brigade.

(Williams's.)

This brigade of four regiments was encamped across the Corinth road, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the river. On Sunday morning, April 6, 1862, at about 8 o'clock. it moved out on the Hamburg road and formed line of battle along the south side of the Peach Orchard field in following

order from left to right: Forty-first Illinois, Twenty-eighth Illinois, Thirty-second Illinois, Third Iowa. In this position it was attacked by skirmishers from Chalmers's brigade and by artillery fire, by which Colonel Williams was disabled and the command of the brigade passed to Colonel Pugh, Forty-first Illinois. Chalmers's brigade was withdrawn and Colonel Pugh retired his brigade to the center of the field, where he was attacked at about 1.30 p. m. by Statham's and Stephen's brigades, and at 2.30 was driven back to the north side of the field. The Thirty-second Illinois was transferred to the left of the brigade east of Hamburg road, and lost its Lieutenant Colonel Ross, killed. As the left of the line was driven back, Colonel Pugh again fell back to the Wicker Field, where he held his line until 4 p. m., when the brigade retired, under Hurlbut's orders, to position near siege guns, where it remained in line Sunday night. The Third Iowa, occupying the right of Hurlbut's line, connected with Prentiss and remained until about 5 p. m., then retired through its camp and along Pittsburg road just before the Confederates closed their line behind Prentiss. Major Stone, commanding the regiment, was captured; other casualties of the day among the officers left the regiment in command of Lieutenant Crosley. He joined his command to the Thirteenth Iowa in the last action of the day, and then reported to his brigade commander. He commanded the regiment, in action with his brigade, the next day.

On Monday the brigade formed on McClermand's left and was engaged until noon.

Second Brigade.

(Veatch's.)

This brigade, of four regiments, was encamped across the Hamburg and Savannah road, north of the Corinth road. It was sent April 6, 1862, to reenforce McClermand, and moved out along the Corinth road and formed in line behind Marsh's brigade at about 9 a. m. in the following order from left to right: Twenty-fifth Indiana, Fourteenth Illinois, Forty-sixth Illinois, Fifteenth Illinois. It became engaged at about 10.30 a. m., and at 11 a. m. was compelled to retire. The Twenty-fifth Indiana and Fourteenth Illinois fell back 200 yards, changing front to rear on left companies, and formed along the road that runs from review field past McClermand's headquarters. A little later they retired to the right of Hare's brigade, where they held their position until after noon, when they fell back to McClermand's sixth line, where they were engaged in Pond's repulse at 4.30 a. m., after which they joined Hurlbut in his last position on Sunday.

The Fifteenth Illinois lost all its field officers and several captains at first position and retired at 11 a. m. to the Jones Field, where it was joined by the Forty-sixth Illinois in supporting Barrett's battery. These two regiments joined McDowell's left in the advance at 12 m. and continued in line until 1 p. m., when they retired—the Fifteenth Illinois to join Hurlbut, the Forty-sixth Illinois to its camp for dinner; later the Forty-sixth joined Marsh's command on the Hamburg road and assisted in the final action of the day and was with Marsh's command on Monday. The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Illinois and Twenty-fifth Indiana, under Colonel Veatch, formed the left of the Army of the Tennessee on Monday and joined McCook's right until about 11 a. m., when they crossed the Corinth road near Duncan's and were engaged in Review field and in front line until 4 p. m.

Third Brigade.

(Lauman's.)

This brigade had formerly belonged to the Army of the Ohio, where it was known as Cruft's brigade. It was sent from that army to reinforce Grant at Fort Donelson and had remained with the Army of the Tennessee. General Lauman was assigned to the command April 5, 1862. Its camp was on the south side of Dill Branch, its right at the Hamburg road. About 8 a. m. Sunday April 6, 1862, it moved out to the west side of the Peach Orchard field and formed line with its right in the woods near the head of Tilghman Creek. The order of its regiments from left to right was: Seventeenth Kentucky, Twenty-fifth Kentucky, Forty-fourth Indiana, Thirty-first Indiana. About 9 a. m. it was attacked through the timber on its right by Gladden's brigade, closely followed in succession by attacks, upon its whole line, by Stephens's brigade and the right of Gibson's brigade. One of the features of the battle at this place was the burning of the leaves and brush in the woods where the wounded were lying.

About 2 p. m. the brigade was transferred to the left and formed in open woods just east of the Hamburg road, the Thirty-first Indiana in reserve on left flank. This position was held until about 4 p. m., when the brigade retired with its division to the siege guns. After the action for the day had closed it moved 150 yards to front and bivouacked for the night. On Monday at 10 a. m. it reported to Sherman and served with him until close of the battle.

FIFTH DIVISION.

(Sherman's.)

This division, of four brigades of infantry, three batteries of artillery, two battalions, and two independent companies of cavalry, was organized at Paducah about the 1st of March, 1862. It went up the Tennessee River to the mouth of Yellow Creek, and returned to Pittsburg March 16, disembarked, and marched out to Monterey, returned to Pittsburg, and established its camps on the 19th along the Hamburg and Purdy road, its center at Shiloh Church. On Sunday morning, April 6, 1862, the division formed in front of its camps where its Third and Fourth Brigades became engaged at 7.30 a. m. These brigades, reinforced by Raith's brigade of the First Division, held the line until 10 a. m., when Sherman attempted to fall back to the Purdy road. In this movement his Third Brigade became disorganized and retired. His Fourth Brigade formed on the road, but soon fell back, and after a short engagement retreated to Hamburg and Savannah road, only parts of regiments remaining in line. McDowell's brigade, when ordered at 10 a. m. to fall back, became engaged in Crescent field and afterwards on McClelland's right until about 2 p. m.

Stuart's brigade was engaged with Chalmers on the extreme left until 2 p. m. Barrett's battery formed in front of Shiloh Church and opened fire at 7.30 a. m.; then at 10 a. m. retired to Jones Field, where it was engaged until 2 p. m., when it retired to the river. Waterhouse's battery went into action at 7 a. m. with two guns at Rhea House; these soon retired to main battery 150 yards in rear, where the full battery remained in action until 10 a. m., when it was outflanked and lost three guns. The remainder of the battery retired disabled from the field.

Behr's battery was with McDowell's brigade, one gun guarding the bridge at Owl Creek. When Sherman ordered McDowell to join his other brigades near Shiloh Church, Captain Behr moved five guns down the road, and was directing them into battery when he was killed; his men stampeded, leaving the guns on the field. The gun at Owl Creek served with McDowell in his first engagement, then retired.

On Monday Stuart's and Buckland's brigades were engaged on the left of Lew. Wallace all day. Sherman was wounded on Sunday, but kept the field until the enemy retired on Monday.

First Brigade.

(McDowell's.)

This brigade, of three regiments, was encamped on the Hamburg and Purdy road, its right on the high ground near Owl Creek, in the following order from left to right: Fortieth Illinois, Forty-sixth Ohio, Sixth Iowa. At the first alarm Sunday morning, April 6, 1862, each regiment formed upon its color line. Two companies of the Sixth Iowa, with one gun of Behr's battery, were on guard at the bridge over Owl Creek. About 8 a. m. the brigade was advanced to the brow of the hill overlooking Shiloh Branch, the Fortieth Illinois joining the right of Buckland's brigade. After a skirmish with Pond's brigade McDowell was ordered at 10 a. m. to retire to the Purdy road and move to the left to connect with Buckland's brigade near the cross-roads. In obedience to this order the brigade abandoned its camps without a contest and moved by the left flank past McDowell's headquarters, when it was discovered that the Confederates occupied the road between this brigade and Buckland's. McDowell then moved directly north and put his brigade in line on west side of Crescent field, facing east, where he engaged and drove back the force of the enemy moving into said field. The brigade then moved northeasterly across Crescent Field and into Sowell Field, facing south, its left at Sowell house, where it connected with McClernand at 11.30 a. m., and advanced with him to the center of Marsh's brigade camp. Here the Sixth Iowa was transferred from right to center of brigade, and Thirteenth Missouri placed between the Fortieth Illinois and Sixth Iowa, the Forty-sixth Ohio slightly in rear and to the extreme right of the line.

At about 12 m. the brigade was attacked on its right flank by Trabue. In an engagement lasting until 1.30 p. m. the Sixth Iowa had 52 killed—they were buried in one grave where they fell; the Forty-sixth Ohio had 246 killed and wounded, and the Fortieth Illinois 216 killed and wounded. The brigade commander was thrown from his horse and disabled. At 2.30 p. m. the brigade retired to the Landing and later formed behind Hurlbut. On Monday, the Sixth Iowa and Fortieth Illinois were attached to Garfield's brigade of Army of the Ohio, and remained with him until Wednesday, but were not engaged.

Second Brigade.

(Stuart's.)

This brigade, of three regiments, was encamped at the junction of Hamburg and Purdy road with the Hamburg and Savannah road in the following order from left to right: Fifty-fifth Illinois, Fifty-fourth Ohio, Seventy-first Ohio; a company from each regiment on picket,

one at Lick Creek Ford, two on Bark road. These pickets gave warning, about 8 a. m. April 6, 1862, of the approach of the enemy.

Stuart formed his brigade on regimental color lines, but finding that he was exposed to artillery fire from batteries on bluff south of Locust Grove Creek, and obeying orders to guard Lick Creek Ford, he moved, at 10 a. m. to his left, placing the Fifty-fourth Ohio on his left behind McCullers field, the Fifty-fifth Illinois next to right, and the Seventy-first Ohio with its right behind the left of the Fifty-fifth Illinois camp. Chalmers placed his brigade in line on the bluff south of Locust Grove Creek, and, after clearing Stuart's camps with his artillery, moved across the creek and attacked the Fifty-fourth Ohio and Fifty-fifth Illinois in position. After a short conflict Stuart withdrew to a ridge running due east from his headquarters. The right, Seventy-first Ohio, occupying the buildings used as Stuart's headquarters, was here attacked by the right of Jackson's brigade and very soon retired, leaving a captain and 50 men prisoners. One part of the regiment under the major passed down a ravine to the Tennessee River, where they were picked up by a gunboat; another part retired to the Landing where they joined the brigade at night.

The Fifty-fourth Ohio and Fifty-fifth Illinois, with Stuart in command, successfully resisted the attacks of Chalmers until 2 p. m., when their ammunition was exhausted and they were obliged to fall back to the Landing, where they reformed at the Log House, the Fifty-fourth Ohio in what is now the cemetery, the Fifty-fifth Illinois to its right supporting Silfversparre's battery, where they were engaged in resisting Chalmers' Sunday evening attack. Stuart was wounded on Sunday, and was succeeded on Monday by Col. T. Kilby Smith, who, with the Fifty-fourth Ohio and Fifty-fifth Illinois, joined Sherman's command and fought on right next to Lew. Wallace all day.

Third Brigade.

(Hildebrand's.)

This brigade was encamped with its right, the Seventy-seventh Ohio, at Shiloh Church; its left, the Fifty-third Ohio, near the Rhea House and separated from the Fifty-seventh Ohio by a small stream with marshy margins. About 7 a. m. April 6, 1862, the brigade formed to meet the attack of the enemy, the Fifty-seventh and Seventy-seventh in advance of their camps in the valley of Shiloh Branch. The Fifty-third, being threatened by an attack in left flank, formed its line perpendicular to the left of its camp. While in this position the brigade was attacked from the front by Cleburne's and Wood's brigades. This attack, falling upon the exposed flank of the Fifty-third, compelled it to change front to the rear on left company and form a new line in rear of its camp. Attacked in this position, the regiment fell back disorganized, passing to the rear around the flank of the Forty-ninth Illinois, eight companies going to the Landing at once, two companies under the adjutant, E. C. Dawes, joining the Seventeenth Illinois. The eight companies were reformed near the Landing by the major and supported Bouton's battery in McClernand's seventh line, and on Monday advanced with Marsh's command.

The Fifty-seventh and Seventy-seventh were reinforced by Raith's brigade of the First Division and held their positions for some time, when they, too, fell back disorganized and were not again in line as regiments. Colonel Hildebrand acted as aid for General McClernand during Sunday.

Fourth Brigade.

(Buckland's.)

This brigade was encamped with its left at Shiloh Church in the following order from left to right: Seventieth Ohio, Forty-eighth Ohio, Seventy-second Ohio. It formed for battle Sunday morning, April 6, 1862, about 200 yards in front of its camps, where it withstood the attacks of Cleburne, Anderson, and Johnson until 10 a. m. Its right flank was then threatened by Pond and Trabue and it was ordered to fall back to the Purdy road, where its formation was broken by teams and the fleeing mass moving toward the river. The colonel of the Seventieth Ohio with a portion of his regiment joined the Third Brigade of McClelland's division and fell back with it to Jones Field, where it joined McDowell's brigade and was engaged with it until 1 p. m., when it retired to the Hamburg road. The adjutant and forty men of the Seventieth joined the Eleventh Illinois and fought with it until night. The Forty-eighth and Seventy-second, after a short engagement with the enemy, retired to Hamburg and Savannah road, where Colonel Buckland reorganized his brigade and was engaged in the 4.30 p. m. affair, after which the Forty-eighth retired to the river for ammunition, where it supported a battery in the last engagement of the day, and spent the night in line near the log house, the Seventieth and Seventy-second passing the night in bivouac near McArthur's headquarters.

On Monday the brigade was reunited, and, with Stuart's brigade, formed Sherman's line that advanced to the right of McClelland's camps, thence southwesterly along the front of said camps to Shiloh Church, where the brigade reoccupied their camps at about 4 p. m.

SIXTH DIVISION.

(Prentiss's.)

On the 26th day of March, 1862, General Grant, by Special Order No. 36, assigned General Prentiss to the command of unattached troops then arriving at Pittsburg Landing, with directions to organize these regiments, as they arrived upon the field, into brigades, and the brigades into a division, to be designated the Sixth Division.

Under this order one brigade of four regiments, commanded by Colonel Peabody, had been organized and was encamped on west side of the Eastern Corinth road, 400 yards south of the Barnes Field. Another brigade, commanded by Colonel Miller, Eighteenth Missouri, was partially organized. Three regiments had reported and were in camp on the east side of the Eastern Corinth road. Other regiments on their way up the river had been ordered to report to General Prentiss, but had not arrived.

The Sixteenth Iowa arrived on the field on the 5th and sent its morning report to General Prentiss in time to have it included in his report of present for duty that day; it was not fully equipped and did not disembark from the boat until morning of the 6th. The Fifteenth Iowa and Twenty-third Missouri arrived at the Landing Sunday morning, April 6, 1862. The Twenty-third Missouri reported to General Prentiss at his third position about 9.30 a. m., and was placed in line at once as part of his command. The Fifteenth and Sixteenth Iowa were, by General Grant's order, sent to the right to reinforce McClelland. They reported to him at his fifth line in Jones Field, and were

hotly engaged from about 1 p. m. to 2.30 p. m. Hickenlooper's Fifth Ohio Battery and Munch's First Minnesota Battery and two battalions of Eleventh Illinois Cavalry had been assigned to the division and were encamped in rear of the infantry. One company from each regiment was on picket 1 mile in front of the camps. On Saturday, April 5, a reconnoitering party under Colonel Moore, Twenty-first Missouri, was sent out to the front. Colonel Moore reported Confederate cavalry and some evidences of an infantry force in front, but he failed to develop a regular line of the enemy. Prentiss doubled his pickets, and at 3 a. m. Sunday sent out another party of three companies of the Twenty-fifth Missouri, under Major Powell, to reconnoiter well to the front. This party encountered the Confederate picket under Major Hardcastle in Fraley's field at 4.55 a. m. These pickets at once engaged, and continued their fire until about 6.30 a. m., when the advance of the main line of Hardee's corps drove Powell back.

General Prentiss, hearing the firing, formed his division at 6 a. m. and sent Peabody's brigade in advance of his camp to relieve the retiring pickets and posted Miller's brigade 300 yards in front of his camp, with batteries in the field at right and left of the Eastern Corinth road. In this position the division was attacked at 8 a. m. by the brigades of Gladden, Shaver, Chalmers, and Wood and driven back to its camp, where the contest was renewed. At 9 a. m. Prentiss was compelled to abandon his camp and fall back to his third position, which he occupied at 9.05 a. m., in an old road between the divisions of Hurlbut and W. H. L. Wallace. Hickenlooper lost two guns in first position and Munch had two disabled. Each brought four guns into line at the Hornets' Nest. Prentiss was here joined by the Twenty-third Missouri, which gave him about 1,000 men at his third position. With this force he held his line against the attacks of Shaver, Stephens, and Gibson, as described in account of Tuttle's brigade, until 4 p. m. when Hurlbut fell back and Prentiss was obliged to swing his division back at right angles to Tuttle in order to protect the left flank. When Tuttle's left regiments marched to the rear Prentiss fell back behind them towards the Corinth road and was surrounded and captured at 5.30 p. m. near the forks of the Eastern Corinth road. Hickenlooper and Munch withdrew just before they were surrounded, Hickenlooper reporting to Sherman and becoming engaged in the 4.30 action on Hamburg road. Munch's battery reported to Colonel Webster and was in position at mouth of Dill Branch, where it assisted in repelling last attack Sunday night.

First Brigade.

(Peabody's.)

This brigade of four regiments was encamped on west side of Eastern Corinth road, about one-half mile south of Hamburg and Purdy road, in the following order from left to right: Sixteenth Wisconsin, Twenty-first Missouri, Twelfth Michigan, Twenty-fifth Missouri. Three companies of the Twenty-fifth Missouri under its major, Powell, were sent out at 3 a. m. April 6, 1862, to reconnoiter. Moving southwest from camp, Powell passed between the Rhea and Seay fields and into the main Corinth road, where one of Sherman's picket posts was stationed. Beyond the picket, and near the southeast corner of Fraley field, he encountered Confederate pickets, and was fired upon at

4.55 a. m. After an engagement of over an hour, Powell fell back before the advance of Wood's brigade to the Seay Field, where he was reinforced by Colonel Moore with his regiment, the Twenty-first Missouri, and four companies of the Sixteenth Wisconsin. Colonel Moore took command, but was soon severely wounded, and Captain Saxe, Sixteenth Wisconsin, was killed. Lieutenant Colonel Woodyard, Twenty-first Missouri, assumed command, and was engaged about one hour, when he fell back to Rhea Field, where he was met by Colonel Peabody and the remainder of the brigade. Peabody held the Confederates in check until 8 a. m., when he fell back to his camp. Here he was attacked by the brigade of Shaver and the right of Wood's brigade. Peabody was killed and the brigade forced to abandon its camp at 9 a. m. The brigade organization was broken up, a part retiring through McClernand's lines and about 200 of the Twenty-first Missouri and 100 of the Twelfth Michigan joining Prentiss at his third position, where they were surrounded and most of them captured at 5.30 p. m. Sunday afternoon.

Second Brigade.

(Miller's.)

This brigade had three regiments in camp—a fourth assigned and reported but not yet in camp. The regiments were encamped between the Eastern Corinth road and Locust Grove in the following order from left to right: Eighteenth Wisconsin, Sixty-first Illinois, Eighteenth Missouri. The Sixteenth Iowa arrived at the Landing on Saturday, April 5, 1862. The colonel reported for duty and handed in his morning report, so that his regiment is included in Miller's report of present for duty. Not being fully equipped, the regiment did not go to camp, but remained at Landing; on Sunday it, with Fifteenth Iowa, was, by order of General Grant, held for a time near the Landing to stop stragglers, and then sent to reinforce McClernand at his fifth line, where they were engaged and lost heavily.

The Eighteenth Wisconsin arrived on the field on Saturday afternoon and went at once into camp, but did not get into the morning report of that day and are not included in Miller's present for duty. The brigade was formed for battle Sunday morning at 6 o'clock 300 yards in front of its camp, at south side of Spain Field, where it was attacked by Gladden and Chalmers at 8 a. m. and was driven back into camp, and at 9 a. m. was compelled to abandon its camp. Parts of the Eighteenth Wisconsin and Eighteenth Missouri, about 300 men, formed with Prentiss at his third position and remained with him until captured at 5.30 p. m. The Sixty-first Illinois passed beyond or through Hurlbut's line and was in reserve behind that division all day Sunday, except about an hour when it relieved another regiment in front line.

UNASSIGNED.

The Fifteenth Michigan arrived at Pittsburg Landing April 5, 1862. Arms had been issued to the men, but no ammunition had been supplied. The regiment moved out upon the field early Sunday morning and formed line and stacked knapsacks, at the left of the Eighteenth Wisconsin in Locust Grove, just as Chalmers appeared in front and moved to the attack. Failing to obtain ammunition, Colonel Oliver

ordered his men to fix bayonets, as if to charge the approaching Confederates, but reconsidered and about faced his men and returned to the Landing, where he obtained ammunition and again joined the fighting line at some place not now determined. On Monday morning the regiment joined Rousseau's brigade of the Army of the Ohio and fought with conspicuous gallantry all day.

The Fourteenth Wisconsin arrived upon the field Sunday night, and on Monday joined Smith's brigade of the Army of the Ohio and served with it all day. It assisted in the capture of a battery, one gun of which was awarded to this regiment and sent to the State of Wisconsin.

Silfversparre's battery (H), First Illinois, arrived upon the field Sunday, April 6. Its guns were four 20-pounder Parrotts. Horses had not been supplied. The men got the guns up the bank and placed them in battery in front of the Log House, where they were engaged Sunday evening.

Bouton's battery (I), First Illinois, arrived at Pittsburg Sunday morning fully equipped, but without drill, and with horses that had never been harnessed to a gun. The battery was taken ashore and reported to Sherman, and rendered good service in repelling last attack upon his line at 4.30 p. m. It remained with Sherman on Monday all day, and received special mention by Colonel Gibson of the Army of the Ohio.

Siege guns.—Battery B, Second Illinois. The guns belonging to this battery were, under the direction of Colonel Webster, gotten ashore Sunday afternoon and placed in position one-fourth of a mile west of the Log House, where they formed a rallying point for all troops coming back from the front.

Powell's battery (F), Second Illinois, was encamped near the landing awaiting an assignment which Captain Powell understood would place him in McClelland's division. After waiting some time on Sunday morning for orders, Powell attempted to take his battery to McClelland. He moved out along the Corinth road, passing through Sweeny's troops at east side of Duncan field and arriving near the Duncan House, after Hare's brigade had fallen back, found himself, suddenly, in close proximity to the Confederate line of battle. In retiring one gun was upset and left just behind the Duncan Field. With five guns Powell reported to W. H. L. Wallace near the left of his line, where he was engaged until about 5 o'clock, when Captain Powell was wounded and his battery retired to its camp, where it was engaged at 6 p. m. in the final action of Sunday.

Margraf's, Eighth, Ohio Battery arrived at the Landing the last of March. By an order issued April 2 it had been assigned to the Third Division, but had not reported to that division. The only official report of its action is given in the report of the First Minnesota, which says that the "Eighth Ohio was on its left in the action of 6 p. m., Sunday, at the mouth of Dill Branch."

ARMY OF THE OHIO.

Soon after the consolidation of the Departments of the Ohio and Missouri, General Halleck ordered General Buell to move his army from Nashville to Savannah, Tenn., and form junction with the Army of the Tennessee. Upon General Buell's suggestion to march his army across the country rather than transfer it by boats, it was so

ordered, and General Buell with the advance of his army reached Savannah, Tenn., April 5, 1862. Early Sunday, April 6, General Grant informed General Buell by note^a of the situation at Shiloh and ordered General Nelson^b to march his division up the east side of the Tennessee to a point opposite Pittsburg Landing, where boats would be found to ferry him across the river. General Buell and staff reached Pittsburg Landing by boat between 2 and 3 o'clock. Ammen's brigade, the advance of Nelson's division, arrived upon the field at about 5.30 p. m., a part of it engaging in the repulse of the Confederates in the last attack of Sunday. During the night the remainder of Nelson's division and Crittenden's division arrived on the field, and early Monday morning two brigades of McCook's division reached the Landing.

In the action of the 7th the Army of the Ohio occupied the left of the Union line, extending in a semicircle from the Tennessee River, south of Dill Branch, to north side of the Corinth road 1 mile from the Landing, Nelson's division on the left, Crittenden in the center, McCook on the right. "The enemy on a line slightly oblique to ours and beyond open fields with a battery in front of Nelson's left, a battery in front of Crittenden's left, a battery in front of Crittenden's right and McCook's left and another battery in front of McCook's right. A short distance in rear of the enemy's left were the encampments of McClernand's and Sherman's divisions, which the enemy held. While troops were getting into position, Mendenhall's battery engaged the enemy's second battery with some effect. Bartlett's battery engaged the enemy's third battery."^c

The divisions of the Army of the Ohio moved forward preserving their relative positions in line and became engaged about 8 a. m. They advanced slowly until about 2 p. m., when Wood's division arrived just as the final retreat of the Confederates began. In the forward movement McCook's division kept the main Corinth road, Crittenden's division about the direction of the eastern Corinth road. This separated these divisions so that at about 11 a. m. Veatch and Tuttle, from the Army of the Tennessee, were moved into the interval between McCook and Crittenden and became engaged in the Review field. At 4 p. m. the Confederates had retired from the field, and the Army of the Ohio bivouacked on a line extending from Stuart's camps through Prentiss's camps to near Shiloh Church.

Terrill's battery (H), Fifth United States, belonging to McCook's division, was detached for service with Nelson and was in action on Hamburg road and at the Peach Orchard.

FOURTH DIVISION.

(Nelson's.)

The head of this division arrived opposite to Pittsburg Landing about 5 p. m., April 6, 1862. One brigade, Ammen's, crossed the river and parts of the Thirty-sixth Indiana and Sixth Ohio were engaged in the closing action of Sunday. At 9 p. m. the entire division had crossed the Tennessee River and formed along the north side of Dill Branch, where it bivouacked Sunday night with pickets across the branch. At 5.30 a. m. on the 7th the division advanced and at 7 a. m. formed on south side of the branch and awaited the completion of the

^a 109 War Records, 232.

^b 11 War Records, 95.

^c General Buell's report.

line. At 8 a. m. it attacked the Confederates in the Peach Orchard. Mendenhall's battery with the right and Terrill's battery with the left. The division gained the south side of the Peach Orchard at 2 p. m., the Confederates retiring. This closed the conflict on the left. The division remained in line until night and bivouacked with its left in Stuart's camps, its right near Prentiss's headquarters.

Tenth Brigade.

(Ammen's.)

This brigade, composed of the Thirty-sixth Indiana and the Sixth and Twenty-fourth Ohio, crossed the Tennessee River at 5.30 p. m., Sunday, April 6, 1862. Eight companies of the Thirty-sixth Indiana and four companies of the Sixth Ohio were formed one-quarter of a mile in front of the Log House in support of Stone's battery, "the left in a ravine parallel with the Tennessee River and having water in it." These companies participated in the final repulse of the Confederates Sunday night. The Twenty-fourth Ohio was sent one-half mile to the right, but did not become engaged. After the repulse of the enemy the brigade formed 300 yards in advance on the crest of the bluffs of Dill Branch, where it bivouacked Sunday night. On Monday it formed line of battle with the Thirty-sixth Indiana on the left, the Sixth Ohio on the right, and the Twenty-fourth Ohio in reserve, and at 5.30 a. m. crossed the ravine and at 8 a. m., became engaged on the extreme left of the Union line, near Tennessee River. At about 11 a. m. Ammen's advance was checked by an attempt of Confederates to turn his left. He was reinforced by Second Iowa and another regiment and repulsed the attack. He reached Stuart's camp at about 1 p. m., but was driven back. At 2 p. m. this camp was again taken, the Confederates retiring from this part of the field.

Nineteenth Brigade.

(Hazen's.)

This brigade reached the battlefield at 9 p. m., April 6, 1862, and bivouacked, on the right of the division, south of the siege-gun battery, in the following order: Ninth Indiana on the left, Sixth Kentucky on the right, and the Forty-first Ohio in reserve. The brigade advanced at 5.30 a. m., April 7, and became engaged about 8 a. m. at Wicker Field. The Ninth Indiana lost heavily at the house on the north side of the Peach Orchard. The brigade then advanced to the Wheat Field, where a battery was captured and its guns spiked by the Forty-first Ohio. This advanced position was held only a few minutes, the brigade falling back somewhat disorganized to Wicker Field, from which it advanced at 2 p. m. across the west side of Peach Orchard and took position near Prentiss's headquarters. It was not again engaged, and bivouacked there Monday night.

Twenty-second Brigade.

(Bruce's.)

This brigade arrived at Pittsburg Landing about 6 o'clock Sunday evening, April 6, 1862. It bivouacked between the Tenth and Nineteenth Brigades, the Second Kentucky on the left, the First Kentucky on the right, and the Twentieth Kentucky in reserve.

It held the center of the division all day and was engaged in a charge across the Peach Orchard, in which a battery was captured and lost again. At 2 p. m. the enemy retired and this brigade took position on south side of Peach Orchard, where it bivouacked Monday night.

FIFTH DIVISION.

(Crittenden's.)

This division, consisting of the Eleventh and Fourteenth Brigades and Mendenhall's and Bartlett's batteries, came from Savannah on boats, arriving at Pittsburg Landing during the night of Sunday, April 6, 1862, and bivouacked along the Corinth road in the rear of Nelson's division. Early Monday morning it moved out and formed line in front of the camps of the Thirty-second and Forty-first Illinois, joining Nelson's right, the Fourteenth Brigade in front line, the Eleventh Brigade in reserve. At about 8 a. m. the division advanced and soon after became engaged at the position held by Prentiss and Tuttle on Sunday. Bartlett's battery on the right near the fork of the Eastern Corinth road was engaged until 12 noon, when it retired to the Landing for ammunition. Mendenhall's battery was engaged on Nelson's right until after noon, when it took position in rear of the Fifth Division and was there engaged until the close of action.

The division was engaged along the Eastern Corinth road and east of Duncan Field about four hours, in which time both brigades and all its regiments were repeatedly engaged. It advanced, capturing some guns; was repulsed and driven back to the road several times. At about 2 p. m. it gained and held the Hamburg and Purdy road, which ended the fighting on this part of the line. It bivouacked Monday night in front of Prentiss's camps.

Eleventh Brigade.

(Boyle's.)

This brigade formed in rear of the Fourteenth Brigade at 8 a. m. Monday, April 7, 1862, near Hurlbut's headquarters, in the following order from left to right: Ninth Kentucky, Thirteenth Kentucky, Nineteenth Ohio, the Fifty-ninth Ohio in reserve. At about 10 a. m. it became engaged at the east side of Duncan Field, the Nineteenth Ohio in front of Bartlett's battery. The brigade relieved the Fourteenth Brigade and was engaged on the front line in two or three engagements and finally took position on right of the Fourteenth and held it until night. The Nineteenth Ohio was at 12 m. sent to the support of Nelson's division and was engaged at the Peach Orchard.

Fourteenth Brigade.

(Smith's.)

This brigade formed in front of the camps of the Thirty-second and Forty-first Illinois at 8 a. m. Monday, April 7, 1862, in the following order: Thirteenth Ohio on the left, Twenty-sixth Kentucky on the right, and the Eleventh Kentucky in reserve. The Fourteenth Wisconsin was attached temporarily to the brigade and placed on the right

of the Twenty-sixth Kentucky. It served with the brigade all day. The brigade advanced, with its right on Eastern Corinth road, and became engaged along the sunken road, where Tuttle and Prentiss fought on Sunday. It advanced through the thick brush and assisted in the capture of a battery in the Wheat Field, but was obliged to abandon it and return to old road. In the final action about 2 p. m. it captured some guns of another battery, which were successfully held as trophies by the brigade.

SECOND DIVISION.

(McCook's.)

The advance of this division, Rousseau's brigade, reached Pittsburg Landing Monday morning, April 7, 1862, and took its place in line of battle at 8 a. m. on Crittenden's right. Kirk's brigade formed in rear of Rousseau. These brigades were joined by Gibson's about noon. The advance of the division was along the Corinth road to the Water Oaks Pond, where it was engaged at noon. Its last engagement was at Sherman's headquarters, from which point the Confederates retired from the field.

Terrell's battery belonging to this division was engaged on Nelson's left until 2 p. m., when it moved toward the right and engaged a battery in McCook's front.

Fourth Brigade.

(Rousseau's.)

This brigade formed in line of battle on Crittenden's right at 8 a. m., April 7, 1862, in front of the camp of the Third Iowa, in the following order: Sixth Indiana on the left, First Ohio in the center, First Battalions of Nineteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth United States Infantry on the right, and the Fifth Kentucky in reserve. The Fifteenth Michigan was attached temporarily to this brigade and served with it all day. At 9 a. m. the brigade advanced across Tilghman Creek and engaged Trabue's brigade until about 11 a. m., when Trabue retired and Rousseau advanced to Woolf Field, where he found a force of the enemy on its west side. His ammunition being exhausted, Rousseau retired and Kirk's brigade took his place in the first line. As soon as ammunition was supplied Rousseau took position again in the front line and engaged the enemy until he retired from the field.

Fifth Brigade.

(Kirk's.)

This brigade was in rear of Rousseau until about noon, when it relieved that brigade and formed in front line behind the Water Oaks Pond in following order: Thirty-fourth Illinois on the left, Thirtieth Indiana in the center, and the Twenty-ninth Indiana on the right; the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania detached to the left, where it was twice charged by cavalry. Later in its advance the Seventy-seventh captured Colonel Battle, Twentieth Tennessee. The Thirty-fourth Illinois in the first advance passed directly through Water Oaks Pond.

Its commander, Major Levanway, was killed, and Colonel Kirk, commanding the brigade, was wounded. The engagement here was the last effort of the Confederates to hold their line, and closed the fighting for the day.

Sixth Brigade.

(Gibson's.)

This brigade arrived upon the field about noon and joined its division at Woolf Field, and was at once ordered into line on Kirk's left, where it became engaged at once. The Thirty-second Indiana was detached and is mentioned in the reports as having made a bayonet charge in front of Kirk's brigade near the Pond. It followed the retreating Confederates until ordered to return. It failed to find its division and bivouacked by itself Monday night. The other regiments of the brigade bivouacked near the camp of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry.

SIXTH DIVISION.

(Wood's.)

This division arrived upon the field about 2 p. m. It was ordered into line on Crittenden's right. When it got into position the battle was about over, and only Wagner's brigade became engaged, and that only for a few minutes, the Fifty-seventh Indiana having four men wounded. The division bivouacked in rear of the right of Prentiss's division camps.

THE ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI (CONFEDERATE).

This army assembled near Corinth, Miss. It was organized into four army corps and commenced its movements toward Pittsburg April 3, 1862, under General Order No. 8, which directed the Third Corps, Major General Hardee, to move from Corinth by Ridge road to near Mickey's, at the intersection of the Ridge road with road from Monterey to Savannah; the Second Corps, Major General Bragg, to assemble at Monterey and move thence to the Ridge road near Mickey's, in two columns, the left wing by the Purdy and the right wing by the Savannah road, falling in behind Hardee's corps; the First Corps, Major General Polk, to assemble at Mickey's, taking the road behind Bragg's corps; Ruggles's division coming from Corinth by the Ridge road; Cheatham's division from Bethel and Purdy; the Reserve Corps, Brigadier General Breckinridge, to assemble at Monterey, from Burnsville, and follow Bragg's corps to Mickey's and fall in behind Polk's corps; the cavalry to deploy on the flanks guarding Lick Creek fords on the right and the road to Stantonville on the left.

The order contemplated an attack upon the Union camps near Pittsburg Landing at sunrise Saturday morning, April 5, but on account of bad roads and other delays the several corps were not in position assigned them until nearly dark on Saturday, and the attack was deferred until Sunday morning, April 6. The army bivouacked Saturday night in order of battle, the Third Corps in the front line across the Pittsburg Landing road one-half mile in advance of the forks of the Bark road; the Second Corps 800 yards in rear of the first line; the First Corps in column of brigades in rear of the second line; the Reserve Corps 1 mile in rear on the road to Mickey's.^a

^a 10 War Records, 614.

General Johnston established his headquarters at the forks of the old Bark and Pittsburg roads.

The forward movement to the attack commenced at about sunrise Sunday morning, April 6, General Johnston in person accompanying the right, Gladden's and Shaver's brigades,^a until the first camp was attacked. He then rode to the left, where Cleburne's brigade was advancing to the attack,^a and from there conducted Stewart's brigade to the right. He then, from the camp of the Eighteenth Wisconsin, directed the movements of Chalmers's and Jackson's brigades^b to the right, while Hardee, who was with him here,^c was directing Shaver, Wood, and Stewart to the left. General Johnston then ordered the reserve corps forward, and at 12.30 was placing these troops in position south of the Peach Orchard, he and his staff occupying for over an hour a position due south of the center of the Peach Orchard, on the left bank of Locust Grove Creek.^d From this point he went forward behind Bowen's brigade, and was killed near the southeast corner of the Peach Orchard at 2.30 p. m. His body was carried to Corinth that afternoon and was buried at New Orleans, La.

Gen. G. T. Beauregard, second in command, and commanding the army after 2.30 p. m., had his headquarters Saturday night at the present forks of Bark and Pittsburg roads.^e At 10 a. m. Sunday morning the general and his staff moved forward to within one-half mile of the camps (near Plum Orchard Hospital, according to Captain Irwin). About noon he moved up to the Rhea House and at 2 p. m. forward to the crossroads near Water Oaks Pond. Here he received information of the death of General Johnston and assumed command of the army: At night his headquarters was established at General Sherman's tent, near Shiloh Church. From this point he directed the battle on Monday. When he directed the army to retire he personally placed a brigade and several pieces of artillery in position on the first ridge south of Shiloh Branch; a battery at Wood's house and Breckinridge's corps on the high ground near Bark Road, and then with his staff retired to Corinth via Monterey.

THIRD CORPS.

(Hardee's.)

This corps, consisting of three brigades, formed the first line of battle just behind Wood's field and cotton press. The three brigades not filling all the space desired, Gladden's brigade from Bragg's corps was added to the right and placed under Hardee's orders. The corps in line of battle had its center on, and perpendicular to, the Pittsburg road, its left near Owl Creek, its right across the Bark road, in the following order of brigades from left to right: Cleburne's Second Brigade, Wood's Third Brigade, Shaver's First Brigade, and Gladden's brigade. Gen. T. C. Hindman was intrusted with the command of his own and Wood's brigade, and is, in a few cases, referred to as commanding a division. He remained with his old brigade—the First—and does not appear to have given any orders to Wood, and is, in nearly every case, referred to as commanding a brigade. He was dis-

^a 10 War Records, 403.

^b 10 War Records, 532, 554, 558.

^c 10 War Records, 569.

^d Statement of Senator Harris.

^e 10 War Records, 401.

abled about 11 a. m. on the 6th, near the northeast corner of the Review field. The Third Corps in its advance from Mickey's had a skirmish on Friday in which a few prisoners were taken on both sides; another engagement with a picket post near Howell's on Saturday, and on Sunday morning the picket of this corps, under Major Hardcastle, stationed at the corner of Fraley's and Wood's fields, was attacked at 4.55 a. m. by a reconnoitering party sent out by General Prentiss. This affair between pickets lasted over an hour, the corps in the meantime getting into line and advancing, driving back the reconnoitering party, and following it to the first line of camps, where the battle became general.

General Hardee in person moved with the right of his line, where General Johnston was directing the battle, until the first camps were passed, when Hardee, after consulting with Johnston at the camp of the Eighteenth Wisconsin, went to the left^a and took general direction of the left flank of the army the remainder of the day.

On Monday he was in command on the extreme right of the line.^b His corps remained intact until about 9 a. m. of the 6th, when his troops intermingled with other troops. With the possible exception of two or three regiments of Cleburne's brigade, none of his corps were under his command on Sunday after he moved to the left. Neither of his brigade organizations were under his command on Monday. Under General Beauregard's orders, Hardee commenced the withdrawal of his troops at 1 p. m. Monday.

Third Brigade.

(Wood's.)

This brigade consisted of five regiments and two battalions of infantry, one battery of artillery, and one company of cavalry. It occupied the center of Hardee's line of battle Saturday night, its right on the Corinth and Pittsburg road, in the following order from left to right: Twenty-seventh Tennessee, Sixteenth Alabama, Forty-fourth Tennessee, Ninth Arkansas, Eighth Arkansas, Fifty-fifth Tennessee; the Third Mississippi on picket, and Harper's (Mississippi) battery in rear of the infantry. Major Hardcastle with the Third Mississippi, on picket at the corner of two fields one-fourth mile in advance of the main line, was attacked at 4.55 Sunday morning by a reconnoitering party sent out by General Prentiss. Hardcastle fought the party until 6.30,^c when the brigade advanced to his support and following the reconnoitering party moved directly forward to the attack of the Union camps, which it reached at 9 a. m.^d In this movement Wood's brigade was guide for first line.^e The left of Wood's brigade struck the front of the Fifty-third Ohio camp, its right extending into the camps of Peabody's brigade. The left wing, Twenty-seventh Tennessee, by a movement to the right, avoided the camp of the Fifty-third Ohio, which was being swept by the fire of Waterhouse's battery, while the right passed directly through a part of Peabody's camp, pressing the Union forces back until Wood's left had passed Waterhouse's battery and become exposed to a left flank and rear fire,^f and the right had reached a field in the rear of Peabody's camp. Here the brigade wheeled to the left and attacked the second line of camps to the rear

^a10 War Records, 404, 569.

^b10 War Records, 534.

^c10 War Records, 603.

^d10 War Records, 596.

^e10 War Records, 580.

^f10 War Records, 591.

of the battery ^a (Raith's brigade camps). After making left wheel and adjusting his line by bringing the Ninth and Eighth Arkansas to the left flank—making his line from left to right Ninth Arkansas, Eighth Arkansas, Twenty-seventh Tennessee, Sixteenth Alabama, Forty-fourth Tennessee, Fifty-fifth Tennessee, and Third Mississippi—Wood moved directly forward, doubling up the left of Raith's brigade and attacking McClernand's Second Brigade on the Corinth road, where he captured Burrows's battery. In this attack General Wood was thrown from his horse and disabled so that he left the field until 2.30 p. m. The brigade was disorganized and did not again act together during the day. The Twenty-seventh Tennessee rested from 10.50 until 3 p. m., then joined Wood when he resumed command. The Sixteenth Alabama and the Fifty-fifth Tennessee joined Shaver's brigade in its movement to the right under General Stewart^b and then, with the Third Mississippi, went to the rear with the prisoners,^c returning to the field Monday morning.

The Forty-fourth Tennessee became separated from the brigade during the charge and fought to the right of Shaver's brigade in Hornets' Nest.^d It joined Wood again at 3 o'clock. The Eighth Arkansas and the Ninth Arkansas rested an hour, then after 12 m. joined Cleburne's and Shaver's forces in an attack at Duncan House,^e and at 3 o'clock joined General Wood. The Third Mississippi joined Colonel Vaughan but was not engaged; it joined the Sixteenth Alabama and Fifty-fifth Tennessee as guard for the prisoners, and returned to the field on Monday. Harper's battery became detached Sunday morning and was engaged with Shaver's brigade, and in the afternoon with General Cheatham at Peach Orchard. Avery's Georgia Dragoons went to the right as guard at Greer's Ford.

At 2.30 p. m. on Sunday General Wood resumed command and brought together four regiments, the Twenty-seventh Tennessee, Eighth Arkansas, Ninth Arkansas, and the Forty-fourth Tennessee, and reported to General Ruggles west of Duncan House. At 4 o'clock he was sent with General Anderson to the right to attack the Union force at Hornets' Nest. He did not become engaged but followed the retiring troops of Tuttle's brigade, and after the surrender moved toward the front and center near the present schoolhouse. At sunset^f he moved back to one of the encampments in the rear.

Monday morning he formed the remnant of the four regiments, not over 650 men,^g and went into action on south end of Jones Field. At 11 a. m. he fell back to Shiloh Church, and soon after moved to the right and made a charge at the Water Oaks Pond, where he engaged McCook's division and the left of Sherman's command. He then retired to high ground south of Shiloh Branch. Harper's battery was on the right Monday. The Third Mississippi joined Wood on Monday near Shiloh Church.

First Brigade.

(Shaver's.)

This brigade formed line of battle Saturday on Wood's right, its line extending from Pittsburg road to Bark road in following order from left to right: Seventh Arkansas, Second Arkansas, Sixth Arkansas,

^a 10 War Records, 605.

^b 10 War Records, 597.

^c 10 War Records, 592, 593, 603.

^d 10 War Records, 608.

^e 10 War Records, 582, 599, 601, 603.

^f 10 War Records, 593.

^g 10 War Records, 594.

Third Confederate, Swett's (Mississippi) battery in the rear. The Fifth Arkansas and Miller's (Tennessee) battery are included with this brigade in "Organization of the army," but are not again mentioned in reports.

The brigade moved forward at 6.30 a. m. Sunday meeting with little resistance until within one-half mile of the Union camps. Here Swett's and Harper's ^a batteries took position on the right near Eastern Corinth road and engaged the Union batteries (Hickenlooper's and Munch's). A charge was ordered and Peabody's camp was captured and his men pursued to a ravine and to an old field (Barnes's). The Third Confederate continuing the pursuit beyond the ravine became detached from its brigade and was engaged at Hornets' Nest soon after 9 a. m. Colonel Shaver reorganized his command and was ordered to make change of front to the left, in conjunction with Wood's left wheel, to attack a camp (Raith's). Before completing the movement he was ordered to reform and move by left flank one-half mile ^a to an old farm, from which he attacked the enemy (Hare's brigade) behind a large field. The left regiments passed through this field, driving back Hare's brigade and occupying the ground one and one-half ^b hours. The right of the brigade passed to the right of the Review field and became engaged with Sweeny's and Tuttle's brigades and was exposed to a heavy cross fire from the Union batteries in the rear of Tuttle. Swett's battery took position on Shaver's right and engaged those batteries. General Hindman was disabled by the fall of his horse and General Stewart took command of Hindman's troops, consisting of Shaver's brigade and the Sixteenth Alabama and Fifty-fifth Tennessee of Wood's brigade, and placing the Fourth Tennessee on the left of Shaver moved directly east from the northwest corner of Review field to Duncan House and attacked the troops behind Duncan Field. Stewart was repulsed, and Shaver's brigade retired about 1 mile to a camp to replenish ammunition. Between 2 and 3 o'clock Shaver's brigade made another attack at the Hornets' Nest and was again repulsed. In this charge Lieutenant Colonel Dean, Seventh Arkansas, was killed within 50 paces of the front of the Fourteenth Iowa. The brigade then fell back and was not again engaged on Sunday. It retired a little farther to the rear and bivouacked for the night. On Monday the brigade formed on the Bark road. After some time the Second and Sixth Arkansas advanced to the left with General Cheatham, where an attack was made about 12 m. and some guns captured, but were soon retaken, and the Confederates driven back in disorder. In attempting to rally his force Colonel Shaver was rendered senseless by the explosion of a shell near him, and his command disorganized. The Seventh Arkansas was in support of a battery on Monday and later in the day became engaged on the right. The Third Confederate was detached to the right on Monday. Swett's (Mississippi) battery, after its participation in the attack at Hornets' Nest on Sunday, was placed by General Ruggles in line of batteries on the east side of Review field, where it was supported by the One hundred and fifty-fourth Tennessee. No record of Swett's battery in engagement on Monday.

^a 10 War Records, 609.

^b 10 War Records, 576.

Second Brigade.

(Cleburne's.)

This brigade formed the left of Hardee's line, in the following order from left to right: Second Tennessee (Bate), Twenty-fourth Tennessee, Fifth Tennessee (Hill), Sixth Mississippi, Twenty-third Tennessee, the Fifteenth Arkansas in advance as pickets and skirmishers, Shoup's battalion of artillery, consisting of Calvert's, Trigg's, and Hubbard's Arkansas batteries, in rear of the infantry. The left of the brigade was near Widow Howell's. The advance was begun at 6.30 a. m., Sunday, and at about 8 a. m. the brigade became engaged along Shiloh Branch, its batteries on high ground in the rear. Its progress was impeded by the marshy ground and briers of the branch. After passing these obstructions, the right—Sixth Mississippi and the Twenty-third Tennessee—charged through the camp of the Fifty-third Ohio, but were repulsed by the fire of Waterhouse's battery and the infantry of Raith's and Hildebrand's brigades. The Twenty-third Tennessee was rallied with difficulty, but the Sixth Mississippi renewed the attack with vigor, and charged again and again, until it lost 300 men out of 425 engaged. The left of the brigade met a like defeat in attempting to charge the position of Buckland's brigade and Barrett's battery, and was unable to advance until reinforced by Anderson's brigade from Bragg's corps,^a and by Russell's and Johnson's brigades from Polk's corps. With these reinforcements Cleburne rallied 60 men of the Sixth Mississippi and about half of the Twenty-Third Tennessee and, in conjunction with troops from the other brigades, advanced along the Pittsburg Landing road to the point where Burrows's battery was captured, where he was joined by the Eighth Arkansas. With the fragments of these three regiments, Cleburne joined General Stewart at 12, noon, in an attack upon position at Duncan House, where some of Cleburne's men were taken prisoners by the Seventh Illinois. At 12.30 p. m., the Sixth Mississippi retired from the field, and the Twenty-third Tennessee was ordered to the rear to reorganize. Cleburne then went in search of the other regiments of his brigade and, at 3 p. m., found the Fifth and Twenty-fourth Tennessee and Fifteenth Arkansas resting under the brow of a hill, where they were soon joined by the Twenty-third Tennessee. The Fifth Tennessee, Twenty-fourth Tennessee, and Fifteenth Arkansas had advanced through Buckland's camp at about 10 a. m., and had joined Pond and Trabue,^b and with them were engaged at 12 m. to 2.30 p. m. in front of Marsh's brigade camp, and had passed to rear of that camp when found by Cleburne. Colonel Bate, of the Second Tennessee, was wounded in front of Buckland's brigade, and the regiment was somewhat disorganized and was not again engaged on Sunday. On Monday, the Second Tennessee was engaged on the right under General Stewart. When Cleburne joined his left wing at 3 p. m. on Sunday, he advanced to the east side of Tilghman Creek, where he was engaged at 4.30 p. m. in the attack upon McClelland's sixth line. He then moved forward until he came under fire of the artillery and gunboats, where he halted until dark, when he was ordered to the rear and retired to a camp near the Bark

^a 10 War Recrds, 471.^b Roman's Military Operations of General Beauregard. Extract from report of Lieutenant and Aid-de-camp A. R. Chisolm.

road. On Monday, soon after daylight, he advanced along the Bark road with four regiments (Fifth, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fourth Tennessee, and the Fifteenth Arkansas), now reduced to 800 men, and became engaged in a thick underbrush at the left of General Breckinridge and the right of General Wood, where his brigade was repulsed and completely routed. The Fifteenth Arkansas was the only regiment rallied. This continued in the fight until reduced to 58 men. These were then ordered to the rear to replenish ammunition.

Shoup's batteries were in position Sunday morning on high ground south of Shiloh Branch. Trigg's and Hubbard's batteries formed a part of Ruggles's line at 4 p. m. Sunday. No information in regard to these batteries on Monday.

SECOND CORPS.

(Bragg's.)

This corps of two divisions formed the second line of battle and formed Saturday night, April 5, 1862, 800 yards in rear of the first line across, and perpendicular to, the Pittsburg road; Gladden's brigade of Withers's division forward on Hardee's right; Ruggles's division on the left, its right on the Bark road; Withers's division to right of the Bark road. The corps commenced its forward movement at about 6.30 a. m. on Sunday. Soon after, the left brigade, Pond's, was detached to the left, and Chalmers's brigade moved forward to the right of Gladden. The advance was continued in this order until Hardee's line became engaged, when Bragg, "finding the first line unequal to the work before it," moved his whole corps to its support. In this movement Ruggles's division intermingled with the first line, and the two corps were not again separated during the battle. Withers on the right kept his Second and Third Brigades well in hand and leading them to the extreme right continued in command of them all day.

General Bragg in person followed his right and was with Gladden's brigade when Prentiss's camp was captured.^a There were present at that time General Johnston, General Bragg, General Hardee, General Withers, General Hindman, and several brigade commanders.^a General Bragg remained in this vicinity until 10.30 a. m. when he met General Polk at the left center, and by agreement with him returned to the right center, where he directed several charges at Hornets' Nest without success. Learning that General Johnston had been killed, General Bragg went to the right and assumed command of the forces there, consisting of Breckinridge's two brigades, Withers's two brigades, and one brigade of Cheatham's division. With this force he pressed the Union left along the Hamburg road until he reached the rear of Prentiss and Wallace and connected his troops with those of the extreme left. This surround compelled the surrender of Prentiss about the time the sun was disappearing.^b Bragg re-formed his commands and was placing his troops in order for another advance when he received orders to withdraw his troops. Bragg remained with Beauregard near Shiloh Church Sunday night and Monday morning was sent to the Confederate left, where the troops of Pond, Wood, Cleburne, Cheatham, Gibson, Anderson, and Trabue were engaged, in

^a 10 War Records, 537, 567.

^b 10 War Records, 466.

about the order named, from left to right. Under General Beauregard's orders he commenced to retire his troops at 2 p. m.

SECOND DIVISION.

(Withers's.)

In this division were the brigades of Gladden, Jackson, and Chalmers. It formed the right of Bragg's corps and formed in line Saturday night on the Bark road one-fourth mile east of the forks of Pittsburg Landing road. Gladden's brigade was sent forward to the first line, Jackson's brigade 300 yards directly in rear of Gladden, on right of Bark road, Chalmers's, on Jackson's right, extending the line to tributary of Lick Creek.

In the advance Chalmers soon came up to Gladden's right and joined it in an attack upon Prentiss's camp. After capture of Prentiss's camp Withers was ordered, with Chalmers and Jackson, down the Bark road to Lick Creek to attack the Union left. He succeeded in driving Stuart back and following him, pressing back the Union left, reaching the rear of Prentiss and Wallace, and receiving the surrender of part of these troops. He then moved to the right along the ridge south of Dill Branch and formed in line, then advanced into the valley of Dill Branch, from which place he made the last attack Sunday. He then withdrew, his division becoming disorganized. Chalmers's brigade and one regiment of Jackson's brigade bivouacked in Stuart's camp; Withers personally in Prentiss' camp. On Monday the division had commenced to retire from the field and had marched 1 mile when it was recalled and engaged on the right until 2 p. m., when it retired to Mickey's.

First Brigade.

(Gladden's.)

This brigade was attached temporarily to Hardee's corps and took position Saturday night, April 5, at the right of the first line of battle, its left on the Bark road, in the following order, from left to right: Twenty-sixth Alabama, Twenty-fifth Alabama, Twenty-second Alabama, Twenty-first Alabama, First Louisiana, and Robertson's battery in rear of infantry.

The brigade advanced at 6.30 a. m. Sunday along the line of Bark and Eastern Corinth roads until it became engaged, at 8.30 a. m., in front of Prentiss's camps. The Twenty-second Alabama formed across the Eastern Corinth road. The Twenty-sixth, crowded out of position on the left by Shaver's brigade, took position on the right. In this attack General Gladden was mortally wounded, and Colonel Adams assumed command and drove Prentiss back, and at 9 a. m. took possession of his camps and formed his brigade in a square at Prentiss's headquarters, where it remained inactive until about 2 o'clock. At 2.30 Colonel Adams was wounded and Colonel Deas took command, and soon after led the brigade, except the Twenty-sixth Alabama, to the right and reported to General Breckinridge and became engaged in the last attack upon Prentiss. Here the Twenty-first and Twenty-fifth Alabama became separated from the brigade, and Colonel Deas formed the First Louisiana and Twenty-second Alabama (224 men) on the left of Jackson's brigade and remained in line until ordered back

to camp for the night. The Twenty-sixth Alabama meantime made a charge across the west side of Peach Orchard, supported on left by Forrest's cavalry in the woods. On Monday 150 men of the Twenty-sixth Alabama joined Chalmers in two engagements, and then left the field. The Twenty-first Alabama was in Colonel Moore's command on Monday,^a the First Louisiana and the Twenty-second Alabama with Ruggles on the left of the line, where they were engaged until reduced to 60 men.^b Robertson's (Alabama) battery of 12-pounder Napoleons was first engaged on Eastern Corinth road in front of Prentiss's camp. After that, from a position in Prentiss's camp, it engaged the Union batteries in Peach Orchard and then reported to Ruggles, east of Review field. On Monday it was with the Confederate right. The Twenty-fifth Alabama joined a Missouri regiment on Monday^c (First Missouri, Bowen's brigade).

Second Brigade.

(Chalmers's.)

This brigade, called the "Mississippi Brigade," formed the right of Bragg's line, its right resting on swamps of Lick Creek in the following order from left to right: Fifty-second Tennessee, Fifth Mississippi, Ninth Mississippi, Seventh Mississippi, Tenth Mississippi, with Gage's (Alabama) battery in the rear. It advanced at 6.30 a. m. Sunday and soon joined Gladden's right and made a gradual left wheel until it struck the left of Prentiss's camp and by a charge of the Tenth Mississippi, followed by the Seventh and Ninth Mississippi, the Eighteenth Wisconsin was driven from its camp at 9 a. m., the three regiments pursuing across the ravine and to the hill beyond, where they came under fire from Hurlbut's division in the Peach Orchard and were ordered by General Johnston back to the captured camp. From the Eighteenth Wisconsin camp the brigade was conducted "by right flank file right" across the ravine and to the Bark road and along that road until its right rested on Lick Creek, where it re-formed its battle line facing north and advanced across Locust Grove Branch against Stuart's camps. When this advance began Union skirmishers fired into the Fifty-second Tennessee, stampeding the regiment so that only two companies could be rallied. These companies were attached to the Fifth Mississippi. As the infantry advanced Gage's battery, stationed on high ground south of the ravine, shelled Stuart's camp, compelling him to move to his left rear, forming his left behind an orchard. Chalmers moved upon this position and drove Stuart back 300 yards to a ridge, where he maintained himself until about 2 p. m., when he retired, closely followed by Chalmers, who was supported on his right by Clanton's cavalry, moving down the banks of the Tennessee. Swinging to the left against the exposed Union left, Chalmers's left reached the Hamburg and Savannah road near the camp of the Twenty-eighth Illinois, where he assisted in the capture of the troops of Prentiss and Wallace that had faced to the rear and were attempting to make their way to the river. The Fourteenth Iowa, a captain and four men of the Twenty-eighth Illinois, and colonel of the Eighteenth Missouri surrendered to the Ninth Mississippi. The brigade then moved directly east of the ridge south of Dill Branch until its

^a 10 War Records, 556.

^b 10 War Records, 539.

^c 10 War Records, 544.

^d Chalmers's report.

right was near the river; it then advanced into the valley of Dill Branch. Skirmishers of the Ninth Mississippi crossed the ravine and ascended to the brow of the bluff, where they came under fire of the artillery. "The brigade struggled in vain to ascend the hill, which was very steep, making charge after charge without success, but continued to fight until night closed hostilities on both sides."^a Gage's battery was put in position in rear of the brigade, but was soon disabled and was compelled to retire, leaving one gun in the ravine in front of its position. It was not again engaged. The brigade retired to Stuart's camps, where it bivouacked Sunday night. On Monday it was joined by several detached regiments and was engaged on the Confederate right south of Peach Orchard until 2 p. m., when it received orders to retire. There are no reports on file from regiments or battery.

Third Brigade.

(Jackson's.)

This brigade formed on the right of the Bark road in the second line, 300 yards in the rear of Gladden's brigade, in the following order from left to right: Seventeenth Alabama, Eighteenth Alabama, Nineteenth Alabama, Second Texas, Girardey's battery in rear of infantry. It advanced at 6.30 a. m. Sunday, following Gladden's brigade, and came up with that brigade at Prentiss's headquarters, where General Johnston in person ordered the brigade to the left in conjunction with movements of Wood and Shaver. Before it had proceeded far, the order was changed, and Jackson was ordered to follow Chalmers to the right, where the brigade formed on the south side of a deep ravine. Girardey's battery engaged the enemy in Peach Orchard from Prentiss's camp and then followed its brigade and took position at Shake-a-rag Church. The brigade advanced directly against the camps of the Fifty-fourth Ohio and Fifty-fifth Illinois, the right of the brigade joining Chalmers and passing through the farm houses at the left of the Fifty-fifth Illinois camp and engaging the Seventy-first Ohio, while the left of the brigade engaged McArthur's brigade in the ravine east of Peach Orchard. At about 1.30 p. m. Bowen's brigade joined Jackson's left, and together they advanced, driving back the Union force and making the left wheel with Chalmers. Jackson reached the camp of the Twenty-eighth Illinois, in Chalmers's rear, and was present when prisoners were captured. The Eighteenth Alabama was detached to guard them to the rear. The other three regiments followed Chalmers to the right and took position in the valley of Dill Branch, where skirmishers went forward to top of bluff, where they came in range of artillery and "could not be urged farther." Finding an advance impracticable, an order was given to withdraw. In the darkness the brigade became separated, the Seventeenth Alabama returning to the camp of Saturday night, and was out of the fight on Monday. The Nineteenth Alabama and Second Texas bivouacked with Chalmers, and on Monday were with the Twenty-first Alabama, organized as a temporary brigade, and fought on Chalmers's left. In an advance across an open field this force received an unexpected fire, which broke its line and disorganized the command, the Nineteenth Alabama, under Colonel Wheeler, alone remaining on the field until a general retreat

^a Chalmers's report.

was ordered, when it formed a rear guard and remained at Mickey's several days. General Jackson, with the battery, bivouacked Sunday night at Shiloh Church. The battery was engaged with Cleburne on Monday and lost one gun and had its other guns disabled so that the cannoneers were detailed to another battery. General Jackson, unable to find his brigade on Monday, was not engaged. He reported at Corinth, Miss., at 11.30 p. m. Monday.

FIRST DIVISION.

(Ruggles's.)

This division of three brigades formed the left of the second line of battle, its right, Gibson's brigade, on the Bark road; its left, Pond's brigade, extending to near Owl Creek; its center, Anderson's brigade, on Pittsburg road.

Soon after the forward movement commenced, Sunday morning, two regiments from the left were detached to guard the left flank of the army, and Gibson's brigade was moved to the right to support Shaver's brigade. Anderson's and the right of Pond's brigade moved directly forward and became engaged in front of the first encampments of the enemy, where Anderson's and Cleburne's brigades commingled and were disorganized, a part of each following the Pittsburg road, under Ruggles's command, until they reached Duncan Field about 3 p. m., when General Ruggles gave his personal attention to massing the artillery in front of the Hornets' Nest. Here he collected ten batteries and two sections and placed them along the road on the west side of Duncan Field and under their concentrated fire ordered Anderson and others to attack. This artillery fire drove away all the artillery from the Union lines at Hornets' Nest.

On Monday Ruggles, with portions of his division, fought on the Confederate left until the troops were ordered to retire, when he took command of the second line of the rear guard.

First Brigade.

(Gibson's.)

This brigade bivouacked Saturday night, April 5, 1862, on the right of Ruggles's division, its right on the Bark road, in order of regiments, from left to right: Fourth Louisiana, Thirteenth Louisiana, First Arkansas, Nineteenth Louisiana. (The battery belonging to this brigade—Bain's—was detailed to remain at Corinth. Yet it is enumerated in organization and referred to^a—"we had our artillery at hand"—in such way that it may have been present.) The brigade followed Shaver's to the front of the first encampment, where, with its right in the woods and its left in the Rhea Field, it came under the fire of Waterhouse's battery, which was "on an eminence to the left and in the rear of the first line of camps." Passing through Peabody's camp it came up with Shaver's brigade and fired a few shots from the edge of Barnes Field at retreating Union troops and received a few shells from Munch's battery in reply. The brigade rested in Barnes Field until noon, when General Bragg found it "in rear of its proper place" and ordered it forward to an attack upon Tuttle and Prentiss

^a10 War Records, 382, 394, 486.

at Hornets' Nest. The right of the brigade, the Nineteenth Louisiana, moved half a mile to the right across the Hamburg road and into a little farm (wheat field) and attacked the enemy in a dense undergrowth. The left of the brigade, the Fourth Louisiana, came into Duncan Field. The brigade was repulsed, but under Bragg's orders charged again and again, until they had been four times beaten back. After the fourth repulse the brigade retired to Barnes Field and was not engaged again on Sunday. The Nineteenth Louisiana, becoming separated from its brigade, bivouacked near Shiloh Church and on Monday joined the command of Marshall Smith on the right. The other regiments were on the left on Monday, next to Pond's brigade, where they charged the enemy and captured a part of a battery, but were unable to hold it. Pond was ordered to the right and Gibson held the extreme left^a until ordered to retire.

Second Brigade.

(Anderson's.)

This brigade occupied the center of Ruggles's division in the second line Saturday night, April 5, its right on the Pittsburg road, "in column doubled at half distance on the center," but with room to deploy, its order from left to right: Twentieth Louisiana, Ninth Texas, First Florida Battalion, Confederate Guards' Response Battalion, Seventeenth Louisiana, Hodgson's Washington Artillery in rear. In the advance on Sunday the brigade was deployed and followed Cleburne's brigade and came up with it at 8.30 a. m. at the crossing of Shiloh Branch. It must have occupied the same ground charged over by Cleburne, for, the Twentieth Louisiana—on the left of Anderson's brigade—connected with Pond's right when the Second Tennessee—the left of Cleburne's brigade—retired through the Twentieth Louisiana,^b and the right of Anderson's brigade—the Seventeenth Louisiana—joined the Sixth Mississippi—Cleburne's right—and the Eleventh Louisiana, of Russell's brigade, in a charge into the camp of the Fifty-third Ohio and were repulsed by the fire of Waterhouse's battery and its infantry support. The Seventeenth Louisiana, of this brigade, made three separate charges upon the Fifty-third Ohio camp. In the second and third charges the left wing of the regiment passed to the left of the Rhea House around the point of the ridge. The Confederate Response and Florida battalions attempted—in conjunction with the Eleventh Louisiana, of Russell's brigade—to cross the ridge, but were repulsed. This position was finally carried by the combined attacks of the right regiments of the brigades of Cleburne, Anderson, and Johnson, and the left regiments of Russell's brigade. During the struggle the Washington Artillery, together with artillery of the other brigades, occupied the high ground in the rear and rendered valuable aid in the attack. The Twentieth Louisiana and Ninth Texas, on the left, were twice repulsed, but with reenforcements carried the position held by Buckland's brigade and joined the right regiments in an advance upon McClelland's second position at the crossroads, where the brigade was partially reorganized and was engaged in front of Marsh's brigade camp. About noon it joined Trabue in his engagement with McDowell's brigade. At 3 p. m. this brigade moved

^a10 War Records, 473.

^b10 War Records, 471, 496, 497, 507, 585.

directly east along the Pittsburg road to Duncan Field, where the battery was placed in Ruggles's artillery line and the infantry moved to the right, where it joined other troops in an attack at the Hornets' Nest, where it was repulsed, and the Twentieth Louisiana retired from the field. The other regiments returned to the attack and followed the retiring Union troops to the place of surrender. The brigade then moved forward to a ravine—head of Dill Branch—where it remained fifteen minutes under artillery fire, and then, at sunset, retired, General Anderson, with the Ninth Texas and First Florida, bivouacking in the apple orchard, near the big spring. The other regiments were scattered, but were all represented with the brigade on Monday, and were engaged north of the Pittsburg road and later in front of Marsh's brigade camp. The Washington Artillery was engaged on Monday on the right, near the wheat field, where it lost three guns. The guns were recaptured, but it left three caissons and battery wagon and forge on the field.

Third Brigade.

(Pond's.)

This brigade formed the left of Bragg's line of battle Saturday night, its left near Owl Creek and extending beyond Hardee's left in the following order from left to right: Thirty-eighth Tennessee, Crescent Regiment, Eighteenth Louisiana, Orleans Guard, Sixteenth Louisiana, with Ketchum's Alabama battery in rear. At 8 a. m. Sunday the Thirty-eighth Tennessee, the Crescent Regiment, and one section of the battery were sent $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the left to Owl Creek road. The other regiments and two sections of the battery, connecting with the left of Anderson's brigade, advanced to Shiloh Branch, where they became engaged with the skirmishers of McDowell's brigade. McDowell was ordered to withdraw and Pond gained the first line of camps without a conflict. Changing direction to the right, Pond was fired into by the Confederates and retired 100 yards and rested until about noon when he joined the left of Trabue's brigade in Crescent Field. He then moved forward to the valley of Tilghman Creek, where at 4.30 p. m. he was ordered by General Hardee to charge the Union lines, which were in position in the camps of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Illinois. He formed his regiments en échelon, the Eighteenth Louisiana in front on the left, followed by the Orleans Guard, and that by the Sixteenth Louisiana, and moved directly upon the Union line. He was repulsed with heavy loss and retired to high land on the west side of the creek, where he bivouacked Sunday night, with his right at Oglesby's headquarters, his left at Owl Creek.

The Thirty-eighth Tennessee, the Crescent Regiment, and a section of Ketchum's battery, when detached in the morning, moved down Owl Creek road to the bridge on Purdy road, where they remained on guard until 2 p. m. when they were ordered to the center. They moved by the flank to cross-roads, where Beauregard ordered them to the east along Pittsburg road. At Duncan Field the section of artillery was placed on left of Ruggles's artillery line and the two regiments directed to the left, where they engaged the right flank of troops at the Hornets' Nest, Colonel Looney leading his regiment, the Thirty-eighth Tennessee, into the camp of the Third Iowa in time to assist in the capture of the Twelfth Iowa, the Crescent Regiment capturing a part of

the Prentiss troops. The Thirty-eighth Tennessee then joined its brigade at Oglesby's headquarters. The Crescent Regiment bivouacked in a "near-by camp."

On Monday the brigade, except the Crescent Regiment, was engaged upon the extreme left of the army, and opened the battle by an artillery duel between its battery and those of Lew. Wallace. The brigade was driven back gradually to the Purdy road, when it was sent to join Trabue's right. It soon returned to the left and then fell back to the church disorganized. Colonel Looney, with his own regiment and parts of five other regiments (numbers not known), made the last charge of the day, his command forming at the church under personal direction of General Beauregard and charging forward directly over the site of Sherman's headquarters to near the Purdy and Hamburg road, then retiring through the rear guard stationed south of Shiloh Branch. The Crescent Regiment was sent Monday morning to the right, where it joined the Nineteenth Louisiana and First Missouri in support of the Washington Artillery,^a and then in conjunction with Colonel Wheeler covered the retreat from that part of the field and camped at night at Mickey's. Ketchum's battery was engaged with the brigade all day and lost two guns.^b

FIRST CORPS.

(Polk's.)

This corps of two divisions of two brigades each formed Saturday night in column of brigades behind the second line, its center on the main Corinth road, the first division in front.

In the advance Sunday morning the head of this corps passed Beauregard's headquarters, at the fork of the Bark and Pittsburg roads, at 7.04 a. m. At the Seay Field Stewart's brigade was detached to the right; Russell's brigade was led directly to the front and became engaged under the personal direction of division and corps commanders.

General Clark, commanding the division, led in the charge upon the camp of the Fifty-third Ohio, and soon after passing that camp was wounded and left the field. General Stewart succeeded to the command, but did not bring the division under his immediate orders.

General Cheatham, commanding second division, sent his first brigade directly to the front, where it was engaged under Polk's orders. He then took personal direction of Stephens's brigade, conducting it first to the left, and then at 10.30 a. m. to the right center, where he was engaged at Hornets' Nest until about noon when he moved to the right and joined General Breckenridge and was engaged at Peach Orchard, and on Monday near the extreme left of the line.

CAVALRY.

The First Mississippi Cavalry operated as a reserve to Cheatham's division. At about 5.30 p. m. on Sunday, just after the surrender of Prentiss, it charged upon and captured Ross's battery as it was making its way to the river. It afterwards crossed the head of Dill Branch and started with 30 or 40 men to charge another battery, but finding itself in presence of the infantry, retired and proceeded to the bank of the Tennessee River at Brown's Ferry.

^a 10 War Records, 524.

^b 10 War Records, 543.

Brewer's Cavalry.

Two companies were sent Sunday morning in the direction of Adamsville to watch the movements of Lew. Wallace; other companies engaged in the rear of Russell's brigade until afternoon, when they were sent to the extreme left and were engaged against the Fourteenth Missouri and in Wharton's charge. They bivouacked Sunday night in the valley of Tilghman Creek near Owl Creek.

General Polk in person followed the line of the Pittsburg road. He assumed personal direction of the battle in front of Rhea House, directing the two brigades of his own corps and one each of Hardee's and Bragg's corps, and when the line was finally carried he pushed his commands forward without waiting to reorganize them. He says his three brigades—Stewart's, Russell's, and Johnson's—with occasionally a regiment from some other corps, fought over the same ground three times. He was present at the surrender of Prentiss and directed some of the troops toward the Landing, and when ordered to withdraw retired to his bivouac of Saturday night. On Monday he commanded the left center again and fought over the same ground as on Sunday. This corps and its divisions were entirely disintegrated before reaching the first camps of the enemy and did not again serve in the battle as divisions or corps.

FIRST DIVISION.

First Brigade.

(Russell's.)

This brigade bivouacked Saturday night across the Pittsburg road behind Stewart's brigade, in order from left to right, as follows: Eleventh Louisiana, Twenty-second Tennessee, Thirteenth Tennessee, Twelfth Tennessee, with Bankhead's (Tennessee) battery in the rear. In the advance on Sunday it followed the Pittsburg road to near Shiloh Branch, when it became engaged on the right of the road, its left, the Eleventh Louisiana, joining the Seventeenth Louisiana of Anderson's brigade^a and the Sixth Mississippi of Cleburne's brigade in the attack upon the Fifty-third Ohio camp and the Union forces behind that camp. In this attack the Eleventh Louisiana was disorganized, a part of it afterwards joining Stewart's brigade^b and a part continued under Russell for a time. The colonel and sixty men were engaged on the right on Monday.

The Twelfth Tennessee passed to the right of the Fifty-third Ohio camp into the Fourth Illinois Cavalry camp, where it joined Stewart's brigade, and supported the Fourth Tennessee in a charge upon McAllister's battery, and afterwards supported Bankhead's battery on the ground first occupied by McAllister. The Thirteenth Tennessee also passed to the right of the Fifty-third Ohio camp, then left wheeled and charged Waterhouse's battery in the flank, capturing two guns. It then moved directly past Shiloh Church, and from there along Pittsburg road to Duncan Field, where it supported Stanford's battery in Ruggles's artillery line. The Twenty-second Tennessee, remaining under Russell's command, moved through the camp and over the Waterhouse battery position to near the crossroads, where the Fifth Tennes-

^a10 War Records, 506, 511.

^b10 War Records, 428.

see, Lieutenant Colonel Venable, attached itself to Russell's command. Russell then joined Trabue's left in front of Marsh's brigade camp. He then, with the Twenty-second Tennessee, moved into the valley of Tilghman Creek and up that creek to the place where Prentiss surrendered. Russell says that Prentiss surrendered to men of the Twenty-second Tennessee. The Twelfth and Thirteenth joined Russell here, but no part of the brigade advanced beyond the place of surrender. The three regiments retired to Marsh's brigade camp and bivouacked Sunday night. On Monday the remnant of the three regiments, a "very small force," was engaged on the left, next to Pond, for a time, and then fell back to Shiloh Church, where they came under the immediate command of General Beauregard, who bore the colors to the front, but was soon obliged to retire.

Bankhead's battery was engaged at the place occupied by McAllister's battery, and in Ruggles's line on Sunday, and on the right, Monday.

Second Brigade.

(Stewart's.)

This brigade formed the advance of its corps and bivouacked across the main Pittsburg road in the following order from left to right: Fifth Tennessee, Thirty-third Tennessee, Thirteenth Arkansas, Fourth Tennessee, with Stanford's battery in the rear. It moved forward at 7 a. m. Sunday morning one-half mile and deposited knapsacks, then passed the cotton press and its left regiment—the Fifth Tennessee—came into Fraley Field, where it received a shot from a Union battery that killed one man and cut the flagstaff. From "two cabins" General Johnston directed the brigade to the right, and conducted it toward the camp of the Eighteenth Wisconsin, where General Johnston went and met General Hardee.^a General Stewart moved his brigade by the right flank due east, from north side of Seay Field, until his right reached the Eastern Corinth road, his command in "open woods" in front of the enemy's (Peabody's) camp, "from which he had been driven." Here losing sight of General Johnston, he moved his brigade by left flank in line of battle through the camp and beyond it.^b Thence, cooperating with the left movement of Wood and Shaver, he moved "by the left flank," along the rear of Peabody's brigade camp, and behind Gibson's brigade, until the Thirteenth Arkansas was in the Fourth Illinois Cavalry camp, then by right flank in line of battle, and halted for orders. Here occurred the "fire in the rear," occasioned by the Fourth Louisiana, on Gibson's left, firing to their left rear upon an officer "supposed to be a Federal." This left rear fire took effect in the ranks of the Thirteenth Arkansas. This regiment, mistaking the fire of the Fourth Louisiana for that of the enemy, returned the fire, and were joined by the Thirty-third Tennessee firing into the Twelfth Tennessee just then passing their front, and into the Eighth and Ninth Arkansas just being transferred to Wood's left.

From the Fourth Illinois Cavalry camp Stewart led his three left regiments north across a small stream and laid them down while he returned for the Fourth Tennessee, which he brought forward to the same place, but found that his three regiments had moved forward.

^a 10 War Records, 404, 407.

^b 10 War Records, 433.

Here Stewart received orders to charge McAllister's battery at the northwest corner of Review field. He placed Stanford's battery in the Fourth Illinois Cavalry camp, and with the Fourth and Twelfth Tennessee behind it as a reserve, passed to the right behind Wood's brigade and joining Shaver's left charged the battery and captured one gun at 11 a. m., the Fourth and Twelfth Tennessee holding the ground where the battery had been stationed. Here General Hindman proposed to Stewart to join forces and attack the enemy on Shaver's right in Hornets' Nest. While arranging for this movement General Hindman was disabled and General Stewart took command of Hindman's force. Placing the Fourth Tennessee on the left of Shaver's brigade, he moved through the woods to Duncan Field and engaged the Union force that occupied the east side of that field until Shaver reported his troops out of ammunition, when Stewart withdrew the Fourth Tennessee to a position where it captured the gun and joined the Twelfth Tennessee, at about noon, in support of Bankhead's battery, which was being closely pressed by Union troops. The Fourth Tennessee then retired for ammunition.

In the meantime the Fifth and Thirty-third Tennessee and the Thirteenth Arkansas were by General Hardee's order moved forward from the ravine where Stewart left them and became engaged under Preston Smith's command near the crossroads. Later the Fifth Tennessee was attached to Russell's command farther to the left and then moved to the attack upon the right flank of the Hornets' Nest position. It then retired to a camp for the night. The Thirty-third Tennessee joined General Stewart again to the right of Ruggles's batteries and moved by the left flank along the road to the Forty-first Illinois camp, where it remained until night and then retired to a camp near the crossroads. The Thirteenth Arkansas, after its engagement at the crossroads, was in support of Smith's battery to the right, where Lieutenant Colonel Grayson was mortally wounded. It then retired to Beauregard's headquarters, and then to camp for the night near "Stewart's General Hospital."

The Fourth Tennessee, after its separation from General Stewart, joined Preston Smith's command in Marsh's brigade camp and was engaged from about 1 to 2 p. m. It bivouacked Sunday night near where it captured the gun.

General Stewart, after his own brigade had passed from his command, organized a command, consisting of Walker's Second Tennessee, part of the Eleventh Louisiana, and another regiment of Cleburne's command, and made a second attack at Duncan House. Falling back, he was joined by the Thirty-third Tennessee and moved along Pittsburg road and into the Hornets' Nest at the time of surrender. On Monday he had Bates's Second Tennessee and Thirteenth Arkansas under his command on the Confederate right. Colonel Strahl says the Fourth Tennessee was engaged on Monday "near the left of the line." He also says he was "on the left of the Washington Artillery." Washington Artillery was on the right Monday. The Fifth Tennessee was with Chalmers on the extreme right; Thirty-third Tennessee on the left with General Cheatham. Stanford's battery, after its first engagement Sunday in the camp of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, became engaged on the right of Ruggles's artillery line and on Monday near the same place. It lost four guns.

SECOND DIVISION.

(Cheatham's.)

This division of two brigades bivouacked Saturday night in the rear of the First Division, on the Pittsburg Landing road. Soon after the advance was begun on Sunday the Second Brigade was detached, under the command of General Cheatham, who directed its movements all day on Sunday. His personal movements are the same as the Second Brigade. Sunday night General Cheatham retired to his Saturday night bivouac. On Monday morning he was engaged for some time in arresting a stampede which came from the front. He then led the Sixth Tennessee, six companies of the Ninth Tennessee, the One hundred and fifty-fourth Tennessee, part of the Fifteenth Tennessee, and 100 men of Walker's Second Tennessee to an open field near Shiloh Church, where he received orders to report to General Breckinridge. He moved half a mile to the right, then was ordered back and to the left. In this movement the One hundred and fifty-fourth Tennessee and Walker's Tennessee became detached and remained at the right. With parts of the One hundred and fifty-fourth, Ninth, and Fifteenth he moved northwest, passing near Shiloh Church; then to left of the Confederate line, where he was joined by Gibson's brigade and by the Twenty-seventh and Thirty-third Tennessee, and was engaged four hours. At 2.30 p. m. he was ordered to withdraw from the field.

First Brigade.

(B. R. Johnson's.)

This brigade moved forward Sunday morning along Pittsburg road with its division until 8.30 a. m., when it, in crossing Fraley Field, came under fire of the artillery. Here General Cheatham was detached with the Second Brigade, and Gen. B. R. Johnson led his brigade, first obliquely to the left, then by right flank until the center—left of Blythe's Mississippi—rested on the Pittsburg road, its regiments in order from left to right: Walker's Second Tennessee, Fifteenth Tennessee, Blythe's Mississippi, One hundred and fifty-fourth Tennessee, with Polk's Tennessee battery in the rear.

At the crossing of Shiloh Branch Johnson came up with the brigades of Cleburne, Anderson, and Russell, which had commingled and were making ineffectual attempts to force the Union lines. General Polk at once assumed direction, and, without waiting to reorganize the shattered brigades, ordered the whole force forward without regard to corps, division, brigade, or even regimental organization. Blythe's Mississippi, with the Seventeenth Louisiana, moved around the point of the hill north of Rhea House and attacked Waterhouse's battery on its right flank. In this action Colonel Blythe was killed, his regiment halting in a ravine between the battery and Shiloh Church. The One hundred and fifty-fourth Tennessee, with other troops, charged directly through the camp of the Fifty-third Ohio, and attacked Waterhouse's battery in front just as the Thirteenth Tennessee reached its left flank. Both regiments claim the two guns captured here. Polk awards them to the Thirteenth Tennessee. The One hundred and fifty-fourth pressed forward up the ridge toward Woolf Field, capturing another gun of Waterhouse's battery and one gun of

Schwartz's battery, near the crossroads. Here the One hundred and fifty-fourth was joined by the three left regiments of Stewart's brigades and took position in Woolf Field, where they were engaged for a time, and were then driven back.

General Johnson, who was engaged with his left regiments in the attack upon Barrett's battery and Buckland's brigade, after several repulses finally succeeded, in conjunction with other commands, in carrying the position, but was wounded in the final assault near the church at 11 a. m., he says, and the command passed to Col. Preston Smith, of the One hundred and fifty-fourth Tennessee. During this conflict Polk's battery was stationed near the Rhea House, where Captain Polk was severely wounded and his battery disabled, so that only one gun went forward to the crossroads, where it was captured. At the crossroads Colonel Smith learned of General Johnson's disability and took command of the brigade, which was now greatly reduced, the Fifteenth Tennessee having only 150 men, Blythe's Mississippi only 200. Smith formed his brigade "just beyond the crossroads, on the right of the broad avenue leading by the second encampment" (Marsh's). He had scarcely formed his line when the enemy advanced upon him through the woods from the north and made a fierce attack, which was kept up more than an hour, during which time Smith brought up the Fourth and Thirty-third Tennessee to reenforce his line. He finally succeeded, at about 2 p. m., in driving back the enemy. He then moved along Pittsburg road to Duncan Field, where the One hundred and fifty-fourth Tennessee supported Swett's battery in Ruggles's line and the Second Tennessee (Walker's) supported the Thirty-eighth Tennessee. The Fifteenth Tennessee and Blythe's Mississippi were sent for ammunition and did not return. None of this brigade advanced beyond the place of Prentiss's surrender. A part of the Second Tennessee bivouacked at the crossroads. Blythe's regiment near Shiloh Church, the other regiments with Smith returned to Saturday night bivouac. On Monday the One hundred and fifty-fourth Tennessee, a portion of Blythe's Mississippi, and one company of Walker's Second Tennessee, under Colonel Smith, joined Chalmers on the Confederate right and retired with him in the afternoon. The Fifteenth Tennessee was engaged under Colonel Maney on the Confederate right.

Second Brigade.

(Stephens's.)

This brigade formed the rear of Polk's corps and bivouacked Saturday night across the Pittsburg road in the following order from left to right: Seventh Kentucky, Ninth Tennessee, Sixth Tennessee, First Tennessee (battalion) with Smith's (Mississippi) battery in the rear. Before the forward movement began on Sunday, Colonel Maney, with the First Tennessee (battalion) and the Nineteenth Tennessee from the Reserve Corps, was ordered to the right to guard a ford of Lick Creek. He did not return until 2.30 p. m., when he rejoined his brigade at the Peach Orchard and assumed command of the same. In his absence Colonel Stephens commanded the brigade, which was accompanied by General Cheatham in person.

This brigade moved forward on the Pittsburg Landing road 1 mile when, at about 8.30 a. m., it was deployed to the left as a support to Bragg's line. After half an hour it was ordered to the right, and at

10 a. m. reached a position in front of the Hornets' Nest where it formed with the right—Sixth Tennessee—in a little field (Wheat Field, see Walker's statement) and its left extended to Duncan Field.^a Smith's battery was placed in position and engaged the enemy about an hour when the brigade made two assaults, its right in a thick underbrush, its left in an open field. It was repulsed, and its commander, Colonel Stephens, disabled. Falling back to the Hamburg road the brigade moved to the right at noon, and joined General Breckinridge's force south of the Peach Orchard.^b Here Colonel Maney joined and assumed command of the brigade. At 2.30 p. m. he led the First, Ninth, and Nineteenth Tennessee in a charge across the Peach Orchard, in which he broke the Union line at the northeast corner of said field. The Sixth Tennessee and Seventh Kentucky were brought up by General Cheatham, and the brigade took position in a small ravine east of the Hamburg road and awaited a supply of ammunition. It was not further engaged on Sunday, the Nineteenth Tennessee returning to its own brigade, Statham's.

The First Tennessee and four companies of the Ninth Tennessee, under command of Colonel Maney, bivouacked Sunday night on the field, and on Monday were joined by the Fifteenth Tennessee and were engaged on the right of the Confederate line under General Withers. The Sixth Tennessee and six companies of the Ninth Tennessee retired Sunday night with General Cheatham to Saturday night's bivouac, and on Monday were engaged with him on the Confederate left until 2.30 p. m., when they were ordered to retire.

There is no record where the Seventh Kentucky camped Sunday night. On Monday it served under Breckinridge, near where some buildings were burned.

Smith's battery was first engaged for one hour in front of Hornets' Nest on Sunday. Two of its guns were engaged with General Cheatham on Monday.

The First Tennessee, under Colonel Maney, retired from the field at 4 p. m. on Monday and marched to Monterey and occupied the camp that it had been in before the battle. Colonel Maney claims that his battalion reached its camp "with but one single absentee not properly accounted for, and this one reached camp early next day."

RESERVE CORPS.

(Breckinridge's.)

This corps of three brigades bivouacked Saturday night along the Bark road, between Mickey's and the Pittsburg Landing road, in regular order of brigades, the First in advance and the Third in the rear.

At the intersection of the Bark and Pittsburg Landing roads the First Brigade was detached on Sunday morning and sent by main road directly to Shiloh Church. The Second and Third Brigades were led by General Breckinridge along the Bark and Eastern Corinth roads, and were put in position about noon by General Johnston in person, south of the Peach Orchard, where they were first engaged about 1 p. m.

General Breckinridge served personally all day with his Second and Third Brigades, uniting them to his First Brigade at the time and

^a10 War Records, 438.

^b10 War Records, 438, 537.

place of Prentiss's surrender, and then conducted the entire command to the east along the ridge south of Dill Branch to near the river, where it was under fire from gunboats and batteries. At dark Breckinridge withdrew to encampments of the enemy.

On Monday he was engaged with his three brigades nearly intact on south side of Corinth road behind Duncan Field, his right joining Hardee about the Peach Orchard. When the army retired Breckinridge formed the rear guard.

Morgan's squadron of Kentucky cavalry and Phil. Thompson's company (Kentucky cavalry) were attached to this corps, but do not appear to have been engaged.

First Brigade.

(Trabue's.)

This brigade formed the advance of the reserve corps and reached the forks of the Bark and Pittsburg roads about 8 a. m. Sunday morning, April 6, 1862. It was sent forward on Pittsburg road to support General Polk's line and soon after deployed to the left of the road in the following order from left to right: Fourth Kentucky, Sixth Kentucky, Thirty-first Alabama, Fifth Kentucky, Fourth Alabama; Crew's Tennessee battalion, Third Kentucky, with Cobb's (Kentucky) battery and Byrne's (Mississippi) battery in the rear.

It passed Shiloh Church in line of battle about 11.30 a. m.—the Fifth Kentucky opening to right and left to pass the Church (Lofland's statement). It advanced due north from the Church to the "verge of a large crescent-shaped field." Here the Third Kentucky, Fourth Alabama, and Crew's battalion and Byrne's battery were detached by General Beauregard and ordered to support General Anderson on the right. The Third and Fourth Kentucky remained detached all day; there is no record of place where they were engaged. Cobb's battery was put in position in front of the Fifth Kentucky in the avenue in front of Marsh's brigade camp. Colonel Trabue sheltered his command in a slight ravine, on the verge of the field, and rode forward to make observations. He discovered two camps to his left and front (Hare's and Marsh's), the enemy still occupying the camps. He moved his command by the left flank into this field and confronted the enemy. Here he was joined on the left by parts of Russell's and Cleburne's brigades—Twenty-second Tennessee, part of Eleventh Louisiana, Fifth Tennessee (Venable), and Fifth Tennessee (Hill)—and on his right by part of Anderson's brigade. The Union troops mentioned by Trabue in his front were the Forty-sixth Ohio, Sixth Iowa, and Thirteenth Missouri. After an engagement of one hour and a quarter, commencing about noon, Trabue ordered a charge and drove the enemy through their camp (Marsh's) and into the woods in the rear, where he encountered and dispersed a Missouri regiment and soon after reached the field where Prentiss surrendered, where his left joined the troops from the right, and Crew's battalion was detached with prisoners. In the meantime Cobb's battery, occupying its first position in Marsh's camp, had been taken and retaken. It had lost all of its horses and was abandoned. Four of its guns were removed with mules Sunday night, but the battery was not again in action. Byrne's battery was engaged in Ruggles's artillery line.

After the surrender of Prentiss, Trabue, with the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Kentucky and Thirty-first Alabama joined Breckinridge and moved down the ridge south of Dill Branch and occupied a position on the crest of the hill, at mounds, overlooking the Tennessee River, where he came under fire from gunboats, which he endured until nearly dark, when he withdrew to the crossroads, where he was joined by the Third Kentucky, Fourth Alabama, and Byrne's battery, and then retired to the camps of the Sixth Iowa and Forty-sixth Ohio, where he passed Sunday night. Trabue says he rode until 11 o'clock, trying to find a general officer to whom he could report for orders, and then sent an aid with escort, who rode all night without success.

On Monday morning the brigade formed on the Purdy Road, Byrne's battery at Owl Creek Bridge. In a short time the brigade was moved by the flank to a point three-fourths of a mile east of Shiloh Church, and formed in line on the left and perpendicular to the road, Byrne's battery on the road at edge of a field (Duncan's), with Anderson^a on the left and Bowen's brigade on the right. This position was held four hours and then the brigade, except the Fourth Kentucky and Fourth Alabama, moved to the right of the Duncan House and was then engaged for one hour more, when it fell back to the right of Shiloh Church. The Fourth Kentucky and Fourth Alabama were engaged in severe conflict north of Duncan Field, where they lost very heavily. Major Monroe, Fourth Kentucky, was killed here. At Shiloh Church the contest was continued two hours, when the brigade fell back to the forks of Bark and Pittsburg roads, where it remained as a rear guard Monday night, and on Tuesday retired to Mickey's, where it remained three days.

Second Brigade.

(Bowen's.)

From its bivouac Saturday night on the road toward Mickey's this brigade marched by the Bark and Eastern Corinth roads Sunday morning to a position between the Peach Orchard and Locust Grove Creek, where it formed in battle line at 12^a o'clock under the personal direction of General Johnston in the following order from left to right: Ninth Arkansas, Tenth Arkansas, Second Confederate, First Missouri, with Hudson's (Mississippi) and Watson's (Louisiana) batteries in the rear, its left 800 yards to rear and en échelon to Jackson's brigade. From this position it moved forward at 12.30^b p. m. and became engaged, in conjunction with Jackson, in an attack upon McArthur's brigade just east of the Peach Orchard. The attack was successful; the Union line was driven back and pursued to the northeast corner of the Peach Orchard. General Johnston, following close to the rear of this brigade, was killed at 2.30 p. m.

Bowen was next engaged at Wicker Field with troops at the camp of the Twenty-eighth Illinois for two hours, when he was wounded and his brigade fell back to Seventy-first Ohio camp, where Colonel Martin took command and moved forward in time to join Breckinridge in his movement toward the river after the surrender of Prentiss. Martin says he halted within 300 or 400 yards of the river when the

^a 10 War Records, 618.

^b 10 War Records, 404.

batteries near Pittsburg and the gunboats opened on him, and being nearly night he fell back "to the first encampment the farthest from the river" and stayed all night. On Monday he was engaged under Breckinridge and fell back with him to the Bark road, where he bivouacked Monday as rear guard.

No mention in the reports of either Hudson's or Watson's batteries.

Third Brigade.

(Statham's.)

This brigade formed the rear of the army and consisted of the Fifteenth and Twenty-second Mississippi, the Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-eighth, and Forty-fifth Tennessee, and Rutledge's Tennessee battery.

It followed Bowen's brigade, and at noon was put in line south of Peach Orchard en échelon to and 800 yards in rear of Bowen. It moved forward into the Orchard, and at about 2.20 p. m. was put in position by Governor Harris and ordered to attack the Union forces at Bloody Pond. It moved to this attack in conjunction with Colonel Maney. After the surrender it joined Breckinridge in his movement east on the ridge. It is not known where it bivouacked Sunday night. On Monday it was doubtless engaged with Breckinridge, but there are no reports of brigades or regiments.

Rutledge's battery was first in action on a hill in the rear of the brigade, then reported to General Ruggles and formed a part of his artillery line. On Monday it was near Shiloh Church. The Nineteenth Tennessee went with Colonel Maney Sunday to Lick Creek and was with him in the charge at Peach Orchard at 2.30 p. m., and at the time of the surrender of Prentiss was with Colonel Looney, Thirty-eighth Tennessee, at the camp of the Third Iowa.

The Twentieth Tennessee must have been engaged Monday with Breckinridge—its colonel, Battle, was captured in the vicinity of Lost Field by the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania.

UNATTACHED CAVALRY.

Forrest's (Tennessee) regiment was guarding the fords of Lick Creek until about 2.30 p. m. Sunday, when it arrived on the field and supported the left of the Twenty-sixth Alabama in the thick wood west of Peach Orchard.

Clanton's (Alabama) regiment moved down the Bark road to Lick Creek, and then down the banks of the Tennessee River, guarding the right flank of the army all day Sunday.

Wharton's Texas Rangers was on the left and at about 4.30 p. m. Sunday made a charge at Cavalry Field; was repulsed and Wharton wounded. It encamped on the left of the army and supported Ketchum's battery Monday, and in the afternoon charged the Union right and was repulsed.

Adams's (Mississippi) cavalry was at ford of Lick Creek until 2.30 p. m. Sunday, then in reserve.

"Louisiana Cavalry" is mentioned; not certain whether or not it was Scott's First Louisiana.

DESIGNATION OF BATTERIES MENTIONED HEREIN.

- Austin. (*See* Trigg's Alabama.)
 Bain's Mississippi.
 Bankhead's Tennessee.
 Barrett's B, 1st Illinois.
 Bartlett's G, 1st Ohio.
 Behr's 6th Indiana.
 Bouton's I, 1st Illinois.
 Buel's. (*See* Thurber's 1st Missouri.)
 Burrows's 14th Ohio.
 Byrne's Mississippi.
 Cavender's. (*See* D, H, and K, 1st Missouri.)
 Calvert's Arkansas.
 Cobb's Kentucky.
 Dresser's D, 2d Illinois.
 Gage's Alabama.
 Gibson's Field Battery.
 Girardey's Georgia.
 Harper's Mississippi.
 Helena. (*See* Calvert's Arkansas.)
 Hickenlooper's 5th Ohio.
 Hodgson's. (*See* Washington, Louisiana No. 5.)
 Hubbard's Arkansas.
 Hudson's Mississippi.
 Jefferson. (*See* Harper's.)
 Ketchum's Alabama.
 Lyon's. (*See* Cobb's Kentucky.)
 Mann's C, 1st Missouri.
 Markgraf's 8th Ohio.
 McAllister's D, 1st Illinois.
 McClung's Tennessee.
 Mendenhall's H and M, 4th United States.
 Meyer's 13th Ohio.
 Miller's Tennessee.
 Morton. (*See* Behr's 6th Indiana.)
 Munch's 1st Minnesota.
 Pettus Flying Artillery. (*See* Hudson's.)
 Pillow's Flying Artillery. (*See* Miller's.)
 Polk's Tennessee.
 Powell's F, 2d Illinois.
 Richardson's D, 1st Missouri.
 Robert's Arkansas.
 Robertson's Alabama or Florida.
 Ross's 2d Michigan.
 Rutledge's Tennessee.
 Schwartz's E, 2d Illinois.
 Shoup's. (*See* Calvert's, Trigg's, and Hubbard's.)
 Silfversparre's H, 1st Illinois.
 Smith's Mississippi.
 Stanford's Mississippi.
 Stone's K, 1st Missouri.
 Swett's Mississippi.
 Taylor's. (*See* Barrett's 1st Illinois.)
 Terrill's H, 5th United States.
 Thompson's, 9th Indiana.
 Thurber's I, 1st Missouri.
 Timoney's. (*See* Dresser's 2d Illinois.)
 Trigg's Arkansas.
 Vaiden's. (*See* Bain's.)
 Warren Light Artillery. (*See* Swett's.)
 Washington, Louisiana No. 5.
 Washington, Georgia. (*See* Girardey's.)
 Waterhouse's E, 1st Illinois.
 Watson's Louisiana.
 Welker's H, 1st Missouri.
 Willard's A, 1st Illinois.
 Wood's. (*See* Willard's A, 1st Illinois.)

Abstract of Field Returns "Present" and "Casualties" at Shiloh April 6-7, 1862.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Command.	Present.										Casualties.			Artillery.				
	For duty.			Extra duty.		Sick.		In arrest.		Total present.	Number engaged by commander.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.	Batteries.	Guns in action.	Guns lost.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.									
M'CLEARNAND'S (FIRST) DIVISION. (Returns of Mar. 31 and Apr. 3, 1862.)																		
Division staff																		
Hare's (First) Brigade.																		
8th Illinois	28	465	493								476	30	91	3	124			
18th Illinois	23	367	390								400	17	68	2	87			
11th Iowa	35	631	666								750	33	160	1	194			
13th Iowa	33	632	665								717	20	139	3	162			
Total First Brigade (note a)	119	2,095	2,214	5	75	10	215	1	1	2,521	2,414	100	458	9	567			
Marsh's (Second) Brigade.																		
11th Illinois	14	318	332								239	17	69	17	103			
20th Illinois	20	506	526									22	107	7	136			
45th Illinois	27	535	562									23	187	3	213			
48th Illinois	23	404	427									18	112	3	133			
Total Second Brigade (note a)	84	1,763	1,847	4	81	11	284	1		2,228	1,514	80	475	30	585			
Rath's (Third) Brigade.																		
17th Illinois	19	577	596								400	15	118	5	138			
29th Illinois	28	359	387									12	73	4	89			
43d Illinois	36	586	622								500	50	118	29	197			
49th Illinois	26	522	548									19	83	8	110			
Total Third Brigade (note a)	109	2,044	2,153	3	118	8	273		10	2,565	1,650	96	392	46	534			

Artillery.

Dresser's battery (D), 2d Illinois.....	5	108	108	.....	.....	2	87	.....	197	.....	.....	4	9	.....	13	1	6	4
Schwartz's battery (E), 2d Illinois.....	3	75	78	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	81	.....	.....	1	4	.....	5	1	1	2
McAllister's battery (D), 1st Illinois.....	2	60	62	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	77	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	8	1	4	1
Burrows's battery, 14th Ohio.....	3	105	108	.....	.....	2	20	.....	130	.....	.....	4	20	.....	30	1	6	6
Total artillery.....	13	343	356	.....	.....	4	125	.....	485	.....	.....	9	42	.....	51	4	20	13

Cavalry.

Carmichael's (Illinois) company.....	3	64	67	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	68	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Stewart's (Illinois) company.....	3	54	57	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	68	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
1st Battalion, 4th Illinois.....	16	231	247	.....	.....	1	87	.....	385	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Total cavalry.....	22	349	371	.....	.....	1	99	.....	471	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Total First Division (note a).....	347	6,594	6,941	12	274	34	996	2	11	8,270	7,028	285	1,872	85	1,742	4	20	13

W. H. L. WALLACE'S (SECOND) DIVISION.
(Return of Apr. 5.)

Division staff

<i>Tuttle's (First) Brigade.</i>																		
2d Iowa.....	25	465	490	.....	.....	53	4	68	.....	615	.....	8	60	4	72	.....	.....	.....
7th Iowa.....	18	365	383	.....	.....	31	6	117	.....	537	.....	10	17	7	34	.....	.....	.....
12th Iowa.....	26	463	489	.....	.....	67	6	127	.....	689	.....	12	38	429	479	.....	.....	.....
14th Iowa.....	21	421	442	.....	.....	28	1	40	.....	511	.....	9	28	236	273	.....	.....	.....
Total First Brigade.....	90	1,714	1,804	.....	.....	179	17	352	.....	2,352	.....	39	143	676	858	.....	.....	.....

McArthur's (Second) Brigade.

Brigade staff.....																		
9th Illinois.....	24	593	617	.....	.....	41	3	96	.....	757	600	61	300	5	1	.....	.....	.....
12th Illinois.....	23	444	467	5	.....	39	4	104	.....	619	.....	22	76	3	101	.....	.....	.....
13th Missouri.....	26	512	538	.....	.....	34	5	102	.....	679	450	10	70	1	81	.....	.....	.....
14th Missouri.....	22	436	458	2	.....	33	3	115	.....	611	.....	2	6	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
81st Ohio.....	23	445	468	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	500	.....	4	17	2	23	.....	.....	.....
Total Second Brigade.....	118	2,430	2,548	7	147	15	449	.....	.....	3,166	.....	99	470	11	580	.....	.....	.....

Sweeney's (Third) Brigade.

8th Iowa.....	31	658	689	.....	.....	48	1	37	.....	772	.....	30	72	379	481	.....	.....	.....
7th Illinois.....	29	517	546	.....	.....	20	2	59	.....	627	.....	17	81	1	99	.....	.....	.....
50th Illinois.....	29	501	530	.....	.....	37	.....	80	.....	647	.....	12	68	4	84	.....	.....	.....
52d Illinois.....	23	618	641	1	.....	46	6	50	.....	744	.....	23	123	9	155	.....	.....	.....
57th Illinois.....	35	578	613	.....	.....	55	2	84	.....	754	.....	25	110	3	138	.....	.....	.....
58th Illinois.....	29	523	552	4	.....	45	.....	53	.....	654	613	20	47	223	290	.....	.....	.....
Total Third Brigade.....	176	3,895	3,571	7	246	11	363	.....	.....	4,198	.....	127	501	619	1,247	.....	.....	.....

Abstract of Field Returns "Present" and "Casualties" at Shiloh April 6-7, 1862—Continued.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE—Continued.

Command.	Present.						Casualties.				Artillery.						
	For duty.		Extra duty.		Sick.		In arrest.		Total present.	Number engaged by commander.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.	Batteries.	Guns in action.	Guns lost.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.									
W. H. L. WALLACE'S (SECOND) DIVISION—cont'd. (Return of Apr. 5.) <i>Artillery.</i>																	
	4	106	110				10		120		4	26		30	1	6	
												6		6	1	4	
	8	173	181	2	13		15		211			17		17	1	4	
												4		4	1	4	
Total artillery.	12	279	291	2	13		25		331		4	53		57	4	18	
<i>Cavalry.</i> Companies A and B, 2d Illinois Company C, 2d, and Company I, 4th United States.	4	122	126		5		17		148								
	1	67	68		10		8		86		1	5		6			
	5	189	194		15		25		234		1	5		6			
	Total cavalry	401	8,007	8,408	16	600	43	1,214		10,281		270	1,173	1,306	2,749	4	18
LEW. WALLACE'S (THIRD) DIVISION. (Return of Apr. 4.) <i>Smith's (First) Brigade.</i>																	
	21	610	631	1	24	1	96		753		11	51		62			
	29	665	694	1	18	1	21		735		6	45		51			
	15	658	673	3	56	4	53		789		1	18		19			
	Total First Brigade.	65	1,933	1,998	5	98	6	170		2,277		18	114		132		

Thayer's (Second) Brigade.

1st Nebraska.....	24	525	549	2	61	6	77	.....	.....	4	22	2	28	.....
2d Indiana.....	21	612	633	.....	.....	9	71	.....	.....	7	35	1	43	.....
28th Ohio.....	29	601	630	.....	21	3	80	.....	.....	9	42	.....	31	.....
38th Ohio *.....	29	385	424	.....	49	6	167	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Second Brigade.....	103	2,133	2,236	2	131	26	385	.....	2,790	20	99	3	122	.....
<i>Whittlesey's (Third) Brigade.</i>														
20th Ohio.....	25	466	491	.....	23	.....	86	.....	600	1	19	.....	20	.....
56th Ohio *.....	32	669	701	.....	11	2	48	.....	762	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
76th Ohio.....	26	688	714	1	19	4	96	.....	884	.....	4	1	5	.....
78th Ohio.....	28	607	635	.....	3	3	47	.....	688	1	9	.....	10	.....
Total Third Brigade.....	111	2,430	2,541	1	56	9	277	.....	2,884	2	82	1	35	.....
<i>Artillery.</i>														
Buel's battery (1), 1st Missouri.....	2	116	118	.....	3	.....	1	.....	122	.....	1	.....	1	5
Thompson's battery, 9th Indiana.....	5	107	112	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	122	1	5	.....	6	1
Total artillery.....	7	223	230	.....	3	.....	11	.....	244	1	6	.....	7	2
<i>Cavalry.</i>														
3d Battalion, 11th Illinois *.....	14	262	276	.....	6	.....	12	.....	294	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3d Battalion, 5th Ohio *.....	14	269	283	.....	7	.....	38	.....	328	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total cavalry.....	28	531	559	.....	13	.....	50	.....	622	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Third Division.....	314	7,250	*7,564	8	301	41	903	.....	8,817	41	251	4	296	2
HURLBUT'S (FOURTH) DIVISION.														
(Return of Apr. 5.)														
<i>Williams's (First) Brigade.</i>														
3d Iowa.....	21	539	560	1	24	8	132	.....	775	23	134	30	187	.....
28th Illinois.....	27	615	642	.....	11	3	76	.....	732	29	211	5	245	.....
32d Illinois.....	25	627	652	1	21	7	96	.....	777	39	114	5	158	.....
41st Illinois.....	23	530	553	1	18	2	60	.....	634	21	73	3	97	.....
Total First Brigade.....	96	2,311	2,407	3	74	20	414	.....	2,918	112	532	43	637	.....

* 2 regiments of infantry, 2 battalions of cavalry, 1 gun of Buel's battery, and train guard—a total of 1,727—were left at Crumps Landing, making the number actually engaged at Shiloh 5,337. Wallace says 5,000.

SHERMAN'S (FIFTH) DIVISION.
(Return of Apr. 5.)

Division staff													
27	605	632	1	68	3	34	738	52	94	37	183	1	.....
25	676	701	.....	48	11	115	875	37	185	24	246	.....	.....
20	577	597	1	28	11	108	745	47	160	9	216	.....	.....
40th Illinois.....													
Total First Brigade	72	1,858	1,930	2	144	25	2,358	136	439	70	645	.....	.....
<i>Stuart's (Second) Brigade.</i>													
55th Illinois.....	29	628	657	5	90	4	787	51	197	27	275	.....	.....
54th Ohio.....	29	586	615	8	4	97	728	15	139	12	168	.....	.....
71st Ohio.....	27	640	667	47	7	99	820	510	44	51	109	.....	.....
Total Second Brigade	85	1,854	1,939	8	145	16	2,335	80	380	90	550	.....	.....
<i>Hildebrand's (Third) Brigade.</i>													
53d Ohio.....	27	619	646	.....	13	10	875	9	83	2	44	.....	.....
57th Ohio.....	24	518	542	50	11	201	804	10	72	12	94	.....	.....
77th Ohio.....	26	619	645	15	7	121	788	51	116	51	218	.....	.....
Total Third Brigade	77	1,756	1,833	.....	78	28	2,467	70	221	65	356	.....	.....
<i>Buckland's (Fourth) Brigade.</i>													
48th Ohio.....	33	573	606	3	25	.....	762	12	73	18	103	.....	.....
70th Ohio.....	35	819	854	2	4	51	907	9	57	11	77	.....	.....
72d Ohio.....	30	617	647	6	.....	1	886	15	73	45	133	.....	.....
Total Fourth Brigade	98	2,009	2,107	11	29	1	2,505	36	203	74	313	.....	.....
<i>Artillery.</i>													
Morton battery, 6th Indiana.....	5	110	115	.....	7	.....	130	1	5	.....	6	1	6
Taylor's battery (B), 1st Illinois.....	4	108	112	.....	.....	.....	120	1	5	.....	120	6	1
Waterhouse's battery (E), 1st Illinois.....	3	100	103	.....	.....	.....	* 113	1	17	.....	18	1	6
Total artillery	12	318	330	.....	7	.....	363	3	27	.....	30	3	18
<i>Cavalry.</i>													
2d and 3d Battalions 4th Illinois.....	16	275	291	.....	29	4	373	.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....
Tringemann's Illinois (2 companies)	7	143	150	.....	.....	6	156	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total cavalry	23	418	441	.....	29	4	529	.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....
Total Fifth Division	367	8,213	8,580	21	432	74	10,557	325	1,277	299	1,901	3	18

* Estimated; no reports for March or April.

Abstract of Field Returns "Present" and "Casualties" at Shiloh April 6-7, 1862—Continued.
ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE—Continued.

Command.	Present.										Casualties.				Artillery.		
	For duty.		Extra duty.		Sick.		In arrest.		Total present.	Number engaged by commander.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.	Batteries.	Guns in action.	Guns lost.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.									
PRENTISS'S (SIXTH) DIVISION. (Return of Apr. 5.)											1		2	8			
	Division staff																
	Peabody's (First) Brigade.																
Miller's (Second) Brigade.																	
Not Brigaded.																	
Artillery.																	

Abstract of Field Returns "Present" and "Casualties" at Shiloh April 6-7, 1862—Continued.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE—Continued.
RECAPITULATION.

Command.	Present.										Casualties.				Artillery.			
	For duty.		Extra duty.		Sick.		In arrest.		Total present.	Number engaged by commander.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.	Batteries.	Guns in action.	Guns lost.	
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.										Men.
First Division.....	347	6,594	6,941	12	274	34	995	2	11	8,270	7,028	285	1,372	85	1,742	4	13	
Second Division.....	401	8,007	8,408	16	600	43	1,214	.....	.....	10,281	.....	270	1,173	1,306	2,749	4	18
Third Division.....	314	7,250	7,564	8	301	41	1,903	.....	.....	8,817	.....	41	251	4	296	2	11
Fourth Division.....	329	7,496	7,825	14	288	37	1,278	.....	.....	9,442	.....	317	1,441	111	1,869	3	16
Fifth Division.....	367	8,213	8,580	21	432	74	1,450	.....	.....	10,542	.....	325	1,277	299	1,901	8	11
Sixth Division.....	347	7,198	7,545	14	255	15	1,264	.....	.....	9,083	.....	236	1,928	1,008	2,172	2	2
Unassigned.....	79	1,952	2,031	.....	.....	.....	148	.....	.....	2,179	.....	39	159	17	215	9	.....
Total Army of the Tennessee.....	2,184	46,710	48,894	85	2,150	244	7,253	2	11	58,639	.....	1,513	6,601	2,830	10,944	23	94
Infantry.....	1,956	41,801	43,757	82	2,042	234	6,643	2	11	52,771	.....	1,483	6,385	2,765	10,633	.....	.....
Artillery (note <i>ε</i>).....	83	2,294	2,377	3	86	4	273	.....	.....	2,670	.....	25	193	65	283	23	34
Cavalry.....	145	2,738	2,883	.....	72	6	337	.....	.....	3,298	.....	5	23	.....	28	.....	.....
Total Army of the Tennessee.....	2,184	46,710	48,894	85	2,150	244	7,253	2	11	58,639	.....	1,513	6,601	2,830	10,944	23	94
Deduct Third Division and unassigned infantry not on the field Apr. 6.....	374	8,690	9,064	8	301	41	1,003	.....	.....	10,417	.....	40	399	12	451	2	11
Aggregate, Army of the Tennessee, present at Shiloh Apr. 6 (note <i>p</i>).....	1,810	38,020	39,830	77	1,849	203	6,250	2	11	48,222	.....	1,473	6,202	2,818	10,498	21	112
Officers and men present for duty Apr. 6 (A. of T.).	.....	.....	39,830	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	112
Reinforced Apr. 7 by the Third Division (see ante).....	.....	.....	5,837	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	11
And by unassigned infantry.....	.....	.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	47,167	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	123
Deduct losses.....	.....	.....	10,498	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	34
Army of the Tennessee present Apr. 7.....	.....	.....	36,674	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	89

Abstract of Field Returns "Present" and "Casualties" at Shiloh April 6-7, 1862—Continued.

ARMY OF THE OHIO.

(See note *j*.)

Command.	Present.						Casualties.				Artillery.						
	For duty.		Extra duty.		Sick.		In arrest.	Total present.	Number engaged by commander.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.	Batteries.	Guns in action.	Guns lost.	
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.											Men.
M'COOK'S (SECOND) DIVISION. (Return of Apr. 30.)																	
Rousseau's (Fourth) Brigade																	
6th Indiana.....	25	635	660			6	67		733		4	36	2	42			
5th Kentucky.....	24	701	725			3	56		784		7	56		63			
1st Ohio.....	22	686	708			2	47		757		2	47	1	50			
1st Battalion, 15th U. S. Infantry.....	17	501	518			6	27		551	336	4	59		63			
1st Battalion, 16th U. S. Infantry.....	16	374	390			1	56		447	294	6	50		56			
1st Battalion, 19th U. S. Infantry.....	10	196	206				33		239		5	32		37			
Total Fourth Brigade.....	114	3,093	3,207			18	286		3,511		28	280	3	311			
Kirk's (Fifth) Brigade.																	
34th Illinois.....	29	697	726			4	19		749		15	112		127			
29th Indiana.....	27	697	724			2	45		771		4	76		80			
30th Indiana.....	29	738	767				45		812		12	115	2	129			
77th Pennsylvania.....	21	483	504			1	37		542		3	7		10			
Total Fifth Brigade.....	106	2,615	2,721			7	146		2,874		34	310	2	346			
Gibson's (Sixth) Brigade.																	
32d Indiana.....	24	788	812			6	35		853		10	86		96			
39th Indiana.....	29	747	776			2	26		804		2	34		36			
15th Ohio.....	29	720	749			1	19		769		7	66	2	75			
49th Ohio.....	26	711	737				6		744		6	34		40			
Total Sixth Brigade.....	108	2,966	3,074			10	86		3,170		25	220	2	247			

Abstract of Field Returns "Present" and "Casualties" at Shiloh April 6-7, 1862—Continued.

ARMY OF THE OHIO—Continued.

(See note *j*.)

Command.	Present.										Casualties.				Artillery.			
	For duty.		Extra duty.		Sick.		In arrest.		Total present.	Number engaged by commander.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.	Batteries.	Guns in action.	Guns lost.	
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.										Men.
M'COOK'S (SECOND) DIVISION—continued. (Return of Apr. 30.) <i>Artillery.</i> Terrill's battery (H), 5th United States Total Second Division Number Second Division engaged at Shiloh Apr. 7*. NELSON'S (FOURTH) DIVISION. (Returns of Mar. 31.) Division staff. <i>Ammen's (Tenth) Brigade.</i> 36th Indiana. 6th Ohio 24th Ohio Total Tenth Brigade. <i>Hazen's (Nineteenth) Brigade.</i> 9th Indiana 6th Kentucky 41st Ohio. Total Nineteenth Brigade	4	112	116				14		130		1	13		14	1	6		
	332	8,786	9,118			35	532		9,685		88	823	7	918	1	6		
										7,553	88	823	7	918	1	6		
												2		2				

Abstract of Field Returns "Present" and "Casualties" at Shiloh April 6-7, 1862—Continued.

ARMY OF THE OHIO—Continued.

(See note *f*.)

Command.	Present.						Casualties.				Artillery.		
	For duty.		Extra duty.		Sick.		Total present.	Number engaged by commander.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.	
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	In arrest.					
								Officers.					
								Men.					
WOOD'S (SIXTH) DIVISION—continued.													
Wagner's (Twenty-first) Brigade.*													
15th Indiana.....													
40th Indiana.....													
6th Indiana.....										4		4	
24th Kentucky.....													
Twenty-first Brigade†										4		4	
Total of Sixth Division engaged.....										4		4	

RECAPITULATION.

Second Division.....									88	823	7	918	1	6	...
Fourth Division.....									93	603	20	716	...	...	...
Fifth Division.....									60	377	28	465	2	10	...
Sixth Division.....										4		4	...	...	...
Total Army of the Ohio.....									241	1,807	55	2,103	3	16	...
Infantry.....									238	1,786	55	2,079	...	...	...
Artillery.....									3	21		24	3	16	...
Army of the Ohio Apr. 7.....									241	1,807	55	2,103	3	16	...
Army of the Tennessee Apr. 7§.....									1,513	6,601	2,830	10,944	19	89	...
Total Union Army Apr. 7.....									†1,754	8,408	2,885	13,047	21	105	...

*No report for March or April. †Arrived at Shiloh just before the battle ended. ‡Estimated. §Casualties, Apr. 6 and 7. § See last line of the Army of the Tennessee, p. 98.

Abstract of Field Returns "Present" and "Casualties" at Shiloh April 6-7, 1862—Continued.

ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

(See notes *k*, *l*, *m*, and *n*.)

Command.	Present.						Casualties.				Artillery.		
	For duty.		Extra duty.		Sick.		In arrest.	Total present.	Number engaged by commander.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.							
POLK'S (FIRST) CORPS. (Returns Mar. 31, Apr. 1, 3.)													
CLARK'S (FIRST) DIVISION.													
Russell's (First) Brigade.*													
11th Louisiana.....									500				
12th Tennessee.....										23	184		
13th Tennessee.....										2	18		
22d Tennessee.....									83				
Bankhead's (Tennessee) battery.....													
Total First Brigade.....										97	512		609
Stewart's (Second) Brigade.													
13th Arkansas.....													
4th Tennessee.....									306	25	72	8	100
5th Tennessee.....										36	183		219
8th Tennessee.....										20	103	17	140
88d Tennessee.....										4	14	2	
Stanford's (Mississippi) battery.....									131				
Total Second Brigade.....										93	421	8	517
Total First Division (report of Apr. 1).....	318	4,670							6,086	190	983	8	1,126
													2
													12
													4

* Forty-seventh Tennessee came upon the field Monday.

Abstract of Field Returns "Present" and "Casualties" at Shiloh April 6-7, 1862—Continued.

ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI—Continued.

(See notes *l*, *l*, *m*, and *n*.)

Command.	Present.								Casualties.				Artillery.					
	For duty.		Extra duty.		Sick.		In arrest.		Total present.	Number engaged by commander.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.	Batteries.	Guns in action.	Guns lost.	
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.										Men.
POLK'S (FIRST) CORPS—Continued. (Returns Mar. 31, Apr. 1, 3.) CHEATHAM'S (SECOND) DIVISION. <i>Johnson's (First) Brigade.</i>																		
Blythe's Mississippi.....																		
Walker's 2d Tennessee.....																		
15th Tennessee.....																		
154th Tennessee.....																		
Polk's Tennessee battery.....																		
Total First Brigade.....																		
<i>Stephens's (Second) Brigade.</i>																		
7th Kentucky.....																		
1st Tennessee.....																		
6th Tennessee.....																		
9th Tennessee.....																		
Smith's (Mississippi) battery.....																		
Total Second Brigade.....																		
<i>Cavalry (note n.)</i>																		
1st Mississippi.....																		
Brewer's Alabama and Mississippi.....																		
Total cavalry.....																		
Total Second Division (report of Apr. 1).....																		
Total First Army Corps (infantry and artillery, report Apr. 3, 1862).....																		

Abstract of Field Returns "Present" and "Casualties" at Shiloh April 6-7, 1862—Continued.

ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI—Continued.

(See notes *k*, *l*, *m*, and *n*.)

Command.	Present.								Casualties.				Artillery.					
	For duty.		Extra duty.		Sick.		In arrest.		Number engaged by commander.	Total present.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.	Batteries.	Guns in action.	Guns lost.	
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.										Men.
BRAGG'S (SECOND) CORPS—Continued. WITHERS'S (SECOND) DIVISION—continued. <i>Chalmers's (Second) Brigade.</i>																		
5th Mississippi																		
7th Mississippi																		
9th Mississippi																		
10th Mississippi																		
52d Tennessee									400							1	6	
Gage's (Alabama) battery																		
Total Second Brigade.									2,089		83	843	19	445	1	6		
<i>Jackson's (Third) Brigade.</i>																		
17th Alabama																		
18th Alabama											20	80	20	120				
19th Alabama																		
2d Texas																		
Girardey's (Georgia) battery															1	6	1	
Total Third Brigade									2,208		86	364	194	644	1	6	1	
<i>Cavalry (note n).</i>																		
Clanton's 1st Alabama	49	621	670						822									
Total Second Division (Mar. 31)	479	7,394	7,873						10,409		298	1,304	316	1,918	3	16	1	
Total Second Corps (report artillery and Infantry, Apr. 3)	1,028	15,251	16,279	23	624	142	8,678	3	20,791		553	2,441	634	3,628	6	34	3	

HARDEE'S (THIRD) CORPS.

HINDMAN'S TEMPORARY DIVISION.

Shaver's (First) Brigade.

[illegible]

Cleburne's (Second) Brigade.

[illegible]

*Not included in corps total.

†Hardee's report (10 War Records, 567).

Abstract of Field Returns "Present" and "Casualties" at Shiloh April 6-7, 1862—Continued.

ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI—Continued.

(See notes *k*, *l*, *m*, and *n*.)

Command.	Present.						Casualties.			Artillery.							
	For duty.		Extra duty.		Sick.		In arrest.	Total present.	Number engaged by commander.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.	Batteries.	Guns in action.	Guns lost.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.											
								Officers.	Men.								
BRECKINRIDGE'S (RESERVE) CORPS.																	
<i>Trabue's (First) Brigade.</i>																	
4th Alabama Battalion													30				
31st Alabama													79				
3d Kentucky													174				
4th Kentucky									431	30	183		213				
5th Kentucky													134				
6th Kentucky													108				
Crew's (Tennessee) battalion.													55				
Byrne's (Mississippi) battery													14	1	6	6	
Cobb's (Kentucky) battery													87	1	6	6	
Morgan's (Kentucky) cavalry																	
Total First Brigade		2,691							3,422	2,400	151	557	92	800	2	12	6
<i>Bowen's (Second) Brigade.</i>																	
9th Arkansas																	
10th Arkansas											17	115		132			
2d Confederate																	
1st Missouri																	
Hudson's (Mississippi) battery														1	6		
Watson's (Louisiana) battery														1	6		
Thompson's company Kentucky cavalry*																	
Total Second Brigade		1,744							2,199		98	498	28	624	2	12	

Abstract of Field Returns "Present" and "Casualties" at Shiloh, April 6-7, 1862—Continued.

ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI—Continued.
RECAPITULATION.
(See notes *k*, *l*, *m*, and *n*.)

Command.	Present.										Casualties.				Artillery.		
	For duty.			Extra duty.		Sick.		In arrest.		Number engaged by commander.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.	Batteries.	Guns in action.	Guns lost.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.								
First Army Corps.....	581	8,823	9,404	18	558	48	1,377	5	41	11,451	385	1,953	19	2,357	4	24	6
Second Army Corps.....	1,028	15,251	16,279	23	624	142	3,678	3	42	20,791	353	2,441	634	3,628	6	34	3
Third Army Corps.....	438	6,820	7,258	10	462	42	849	5	7	8,133	404	1,936	141	2,481	6	34	1
Reserve Corps.....	498	6,713	7,211	12	169	66	1,039	2	12	8,511	386	1,682	165	2,233	5	30	6
Total infantry and artillery.....	2,545	37,107	39,652	63	1,813	298	6,943	15	102	48,886	1,728	8,012	959	10,699	22	128	16
Cavalry (note <i>n</i>).....	201	4,115	4,316	8	187	13	844	1	2	6,371							
Total Apr. 6 (note <i>o</i>).....	2,746	41,222	43,968	71	2,000	311	7,787	16	104	54,257					22	128	16
Deduct losses.....			10,699												1	16	
Total.....			33,269														
Add 47th Tennessee.....			731														
Total Apr. 7.....			34,000												21	112	
Confederates for duty Apr. 6 (note <i>o</i>).....			43,968												22	128	
Union Army for duty Apr. 6 (note <i>p</i>).....			39,880												21	112	
Confederate excess.....			4,138												1	16	
Aggregate engaged Apr. 6, Union and Confederate.....			83,798												43	240	
Total Union Army Apr. 7.....			54,592												22	105	
Total Confederate Army Apr. 7.....			34,000												22	122	
Union excess Apr. 7.....			20,592														
Aggregate in the field, both days:																	
Union.....			66,812	85	2,150	244	7,253	2	11	76,557	1,754	8,408	2,885	13,047	26	157	
Confederates.....			44,699	71	2,000	311	7,787	16	104	54,988	1,728	8,012	959	10,699	22	128	
Grand total.....			111,511	156	4,150	555	15,040	18	115	131,545	3,482	16,420	3,844	23,746	48	285	

NOTES.

UNION FORCES.

(a) The "for duty" in the First Division of the Army of the Tennessee is made up from field returns of April 3, which is the latest return on file giving regiments in detail. The "extra duty," "sick," and "in arrest" are from consolidated brigade reports of March 31, 1862.

(b) The Sixteenth Iowa arrived at Pittsburg Landing on the 5th of April, 1862, and was assigned to the Sixth Division. The morning report was made and is included in the report of Second Brigade, Sixth Division, for April 5, 1862. The regiment was preparing, on Sunday morning, to move out to the position of Sixth Division, when General Grant ordered it to duty at the Landing and later to a position in McClelland's line; it was not engaged with its division.

(c) The Fifteenth Iowa arrived at Pittsburg Landing Sunday morning, April 6, 1862, under orders to report to General Prentiss. Upon disembarking from steamboat it was, by General Grant, ordered to duty at the Landing with the Sixteenth Iowa, and later to a position in McClelland's line. It is not included in the Sixth Division returns of April 5.

(d) The Eighteenth Wisconsin arrived on the field April 5, 1862. It is not included in the returns made by the Sixth Division April 5, but it joined the Second Brigade of that division and encamped on the left of the brigade Saturday evening and was engaged as left regiment of Prentiss's division on Sunday.

(e) The Twenty-third Missouri arrived on the field Sunday morning, April 6, 1862, and reported to General Prentiss at the "Hornets' Nest" about 9 a. m. and fought with him the remainder of the day.

(f) Unassigned troops were all present on the 6th or 7th, but had not been assigned to a command and had not been taken up on the returns.

(g) The Fourteenth Wisconsin arrived from Savannah Sunday night, and on Monday fought with Smith's brigade, Army of the Ohio. The number present is estimated from returns of the Department of the Mississippi, March 31, 1862.

(h) The Fifteenth Michigan fought on Monday with the Fourth Brigade, Army of the Ohio.

(i) Guns lost on Sunday by the Army of the Tennessee were: Burrows's battery, 6; Ross's battery, 5; Waterhouse's battery, 3; Hickenlooper's battery, 2; Dresser's battery, 4; Schwartz's battery, 2; McAllister's battery, 1. Abandoned, Behr's battery, 5; Meyer's battery, 6. Total, 34.

(j) The Army of the Ohio has very meager returns on file except as to the Fourth Division. The Second, Fifth, and Sixth Divisions are estimated from returns of March 20, March 31, and April 30, 1862. Compared with the Fourth Division returns of same dates and with Nelson's report, ("Present at Shiloh," vol. 10, War Records, pp. 325, 326.) General Buell says, in letter on file: "I do not know whether the information was available at the time of making my report, but I have had it in my mind that my strength was between 18,000 and 19,000." He further says: "I estimate McCook's present for duty at 7,552." Only one brigade (Wagner's) of the Sixth Division was engaged. General Garfield says that his brigade did not reach the field in time to become engaged. Only Wagner's brigade, estimated at 2,000, is included in present for duty of the Sixth Division.

CONFEDERATE FORCES.

(k) The tabulated statement on page 398, volume 10, War Records, "Marched from Corinth April 3, 1862," appears to have been compiled from returns of March 31 and April 1, 1862, and was not actually made out April 3. (See part 2 of vol. 10, War Records, pp. 377, 378, 382.)

(l) The Third Corps, Hardee's, in tabulated statement, page 398, volume 10, has aggregate present, infantry, 5,750. On page 382, part 2, volume 10, return of April 1, Hardee's Corps has aggregate present 5,750, showing that the two returns are identical. Both returns are also alike in artillery. In the return on page 382, part 2, a note says that Hardee's return is of only two brigades, Wood's brigade being omitted, but is found on page 377 of part 2, volume 10. If Wood's brigade is omitted from return of April 1 it is also omitted from return of "Marched from Corinth" and accounts for the difference between said last return and Hardee's official report, page 567, volume 10, which gives "effective present at Shiloh, 6,789." He had, April 1, present for duty, 6,758. (Enlisted for duty, 6,320; extra duty, 462; in arrest, 7; effective total, 6,789.)

(m) The term "effective" is not uniformly used in the Confederate reports. In returns "Marched from Corinth," page 398, volume 10, "total effective" seems to include "enlisted men for duty," "enlisted men on extra duty," and "enlisted men in arrest." While in Bragg's corps report, part 2, volume 10, page 378, the total effective of Ruggles's division, of Cavalry Brigade, and of seven batteries of artillery is in each case less than the enlisted men present for duty. So in the return of First Corps, April 1, 1862, part 2, volume 10, page 382, the total effective and the enlisted men for duty are the same, except as to the infantry of the First Division, where the total effective is less than the enlisted men present for duty. Officers are in no case included in "effective;" they are accounted for only in "aggregated."

(n) The cavalry returns are very indefinite. Colonel Jordan, page 396, volume 10, gives "total effective cavalry," 4,382; and this has been assumed to be correct. In tabulated statement (ante) Georgia Dragoons, 80, were reported with Third Corps. Deduct these and 187 extra-duty men, and we will have 4,115 cavalry present for duty, as shown in recapitulation. The cavalry returns of the First, Second, and Third Corps, page 382, part 2, volume 10, corresponds with return of cavalry, page 398, volume 10. Neither of these returns include cavalry of Reserve Corps, 785 (see p. 377, part 2), nor the unattached cavalry of Wharton and Adams, about 1,375.

(o) These estimates agree very nearly with Adjutant-General Jordan's report, volume 10, page 396:

Effective total (enlisted men only).....	40,335
Add proportion of officers, about	3,000
Effective officers and men	43,335
Field returns of April 10, volume 10, page 399:	
Effective total, enlisted men, after the battle	32,212
Officers.....	2,259
Killed, wounded, and missing at Shiloh	10,699
Effective before the battle.....	45,170
Deduct guard left at Corinth	2,000
	43,170

Still another computation with same result:

Total effective enlisted men April 3 (p. 398).....	38, 773
Officers.....	2, 674
Add cavalry excess, April 10 over April 3	1, 760
Add Hardee's excess, Wood's brigade	2, 244
	<hr/>
	45, 451
Deduct Corinth guard	2, 000
	<hr/>
	43, 451

In Life of Albert Sidney Johnston, by his son, William Preston Johnston, the Confederate forces present at Shiloh are given from tabulated statements on page 398, volume 10, War Records.

No attempt is made to explain the difference between that report and Jordan's report on page 396 or that of Hardee's official report.

(p) In his estimate of Grant's "present for duty," April 6, William Preston Johnston enumerates the Fifth Ohio Battery, 137, twice, once with the Second Division and again with the Sixth Division; Munch's Minnesota battery, 126, twice, once with Fifth Division and again with Sixth Division. The Fourteenth Wisconsin and Fifteenth Michigan, 1,488, are counted as present on Sunday. He omits from his list Carmichael's cavalry, 64, making these corrections, $137+126+1,488-64=1,687$, too many by his estimate. He gives "present for duty," April 6, five divisions of Grant's army 41,543. Deduct his overestimate of 1,687 leaves 39,856, within 26 of the same number as herein tabulated. In William Preston Johnston's estimate of Army of the Ohio he gives its total strength 21,579, making no deduction for troops that did not arrive upon the field until after the battle.

(r) The "present for duty," has been taken, in each case, as the number engaged in the battle. No attempt has been made to eliminate the noncombatants, because a teamster driving an ammunition wagon or an ambulance is just as necessary as the man with the musket, and just as much a part of the fighting force.

If noncombatants were excluded the Union Army would doubtless be reduced to 33,000, the number given by General Grant as "effective present on Sunday." The Confederate Army, by a like computation, would not exceed 40,000, the number claimed by General Johnston.

INDEX.

- Abbott, A. R.**, Lieut., 28.
Adams, Daniel W., Col., 16, 34, 73.
Adams, Wirt, Col., 36.
 Adams's Cavalry. (*See* Mississippi Troops.)
Alabama Troops:
 Artillery—*Batteries*: **Gage's**, 19, 34, 74, 75, 106;
 Ketchum's, 33, 51, 78, 79, 88, 105; **Robertson's**,
 34, 53, 73, 74, 105.
 Cavalry—**Brewer's** (Ala. and Miss.), 12, 32, 50,
 80, 104; **Jenkins's**, 33, 105; **Clanton's**, 12, 14,
 17, 34, 74, 88, 106; **Smith's Company**, 33.
 Infantry—**4th (Battalion)**, 36, 86, 87, 108; **16th**,
 35, 68, 69, 70; **17th**, 34, 75, 106; **18th**, 34, 75,
 106; **19th**, 34, 75, 106; **21st**, 34, 73, 74, 75, 105;
 22d, 34, 73, 105; **25th**, 34, 73, 74, 105; **26th**,
 34, 73, 74, 105; **31st**, 36, 86, 87, 108.
Alban, James S., Col., 28, 74.
Allen, Benjamin, Col., 28.
Allen, H. W., Col., 33.
Allen, Robert, Maj., 37.
Ammen, Jacob, Col., 30, 40, 63.
 Ammen's (10th) Brigade, 19, 30, 40, 61, 62, 63,
 100.
Anderson, Benjamin, Lieut. Col., 36.
Anderson, C. D., Maj., 43.
Anderson, J. J., Capt., 24.
Anderson, John H., Capt., 42.
Anderson, Nicholas L., Lieut. Col., 30.
Anderson, Patton, Brig. Gen., 14, 19, 33, 43, 48, 49,
 58, 69, 78, 86.
 Anderson's Brigade, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 21, 33,
 43, 48, 49, 58, 71, 72, 76, 77, 83, 86, 87, 105.
Anderson, William P., Lieut., 40.
Appler, J. J., Col., 28.
Arkansas Troops:
 Artillery—*Batteries*: **Triggs's**, 35, 71, 72, 107; **Cal-**
 vert's, 35, 71, 72, 107; **Hubbard's**, 35, 71, 72,
 107; **Roberts's**, 36, 109.
 Infantry—**9th (Battalion)**, 35, 68, 69, 81, 107; **1st**,
 33, 76, 105; **2d**, 35, 69, 70, 107; **5th**, 70; **6th**,
 35, 69, 70, 107; **7th**, 35, 69, 70, 107; **8th**, 35, 68,
 69, 71, 81, 107; **9th**, 36, 87, 108; **10th**, 35, 86,
 87, 108; **13th**, 32, 80, 82, 84, 103; **14th** (*see*
 9th Battalion); **15th**, 35, 71, 72, 107.
Armstrong, D., Lieut., 40.
Ashmore, James M., Capt., 24.
Atkins, S. D., Capt., 38.
Augustine, Numa, Maj., 42.
Avegno, Anatole P., Maj., 33.
Avery, Isaac W., Capt., 35.
 Avery's Cavalry. (*See* Georgia Troops.)
Backer, A., Lieut., 37.
Bains, S. C., Capt., 33.
 Bains's Battery. (*See* Mississippi Troops.)
Baker, James, Lieut. Col., 25.
Baldwin, S. D., Col., 25, 51.
Bane, Moses M., Col., 25.
Bankhead, H. C., Capt., 40.
 Bankhead's Battery. (*See* Tennessee Troops.)
Banks, George T., Lieut., 44.
Barnes, Thomas N., Lieut., 39.
Barr, James, 44.
Barrett, Samuel E., Capt., 28.
 Barrett's Battery. (*See* B, 1st Ill.)
Barrow, Robert H., Lieut. Col., 31.
Barth, William G., Capt., 43.
Bartlett, Joseph, Capt., 30.
 Bartlett's Battery. (*See* G, 1st Ohio.)
Bass, Sion H., Col., 29.
Bate, William B., Col., 35, 71.
Battle, Joel A., Col., 36, 88.
Bausenwein, Valentine, Col., 26.
Baylor, George, Lieut., 41.
Beard, W. K., Lieut. Col., 43.
Beatty, Samuel, Col., 30.
Beauregard, G. T., Gen., 11, 20, 21, 22, 31, 42, 67, 68
 72, 73, 78, 79, 81, 86.
Beck, G. M., Capt., 43.
Beebe, William M., Lieut., 40.
Behr, Frederick, Capt., 28, 56.
 Behr's Battery. (*See* Morton, 6th Ind.)
Bein, Hugh H., Lieut., 43.
Bell, T. H., Lieut. Col., 31.
Benham, Calhoun, 41.
Benner, Daniel J., Capt., 38.
Binmore, Henry, Capt., 39.
Bird, W. Capers, Capt., 33.
Blacker, Allen, Capt., 38.
Blackman, Albert M., Lieut. Col., 30.
Blackmore, William T., Capt., 42.
Blake, E. D., Lieut. Col., 42.
Blake, John W., Col., 31.
Blake, Orris, Capt., 40.
Blythe, A. K., Col., 32, 83.
Boas, E. P., Lieut., 37.
Boothe, James W., Lieut. Col., 27.
Bouton, Edward, Capt., 29.
 Bouton's Battery. (*See* I, 1st Ill.)
Bowen, Edwin A., Capt., 25.
Bowen, J. S., Brig. Gen., 36, 44, 47, 50, 87.
 Bowen's Brigade, 15, 16, 17, 36, 44, 50, 67, 72, 74, 75,
 85, 87, 108.
Boyle, Jeremiah T., Brig. Gen., 30, 41.
 Boyle's (11th) Brigade, 21, 30, 41, 64, 101.

- Boyle, John**, Lieut., 41.
Bragg, Braxton, Maj. Gen., 11, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 83, 41, 43, 66, 72, 76.
 Bragg's (2d) Corps, 11, 12, 18, 19, 33, 43, 66, 67, 71, 72, 105, 106, 110.
 Bragg's 1st Division. (*See* Ruggles's.)
 2d Division. (*See* Withers's.)
Brayman, M., Maj., 37.
Breckinridge, John C., Brig. Gen., 11, 17, 21, 22, 36, 44, 66, 73, 79, 83, 85, 86.
 Breckinridge's Reserve Corps, 11, 12, 18, 21, 36, 44, 53, 66, 67, 72, 85, 86, 108-110.
 1st Brigade. *See* Trabue's.
 2d Brigade. *See* Bowen's.
 3d Brigade. *See* Statham's.
Brent, George William, Maj., 42.
Brewer, H. R., Lieut. Col., 32.
 Brewer's Cavalry. (*See* Alabama Troops.)
Brewster, H. P., Capt., 41.
Bridewell, L. O., Maj., 44.
Bristol, Hiram W., Capt., 29.
Bristow, Benjamin H., Lieut. Col., 27.
Brotzmann, Edward, Lieut., 27.
Bruce, Sanders D., Col., 30, 41, 63.
 Bruce's (22d) Brigade, 30, 41, 63, 101.
Bruner, —, Lieut., 39.
Brush, Daniel H., Capt., 24.
Buckland, Ralph P., Col., 13, 28, 39, 58, 85.
 Buckland's (4th) Brigade, 9, 13, 14, 16, 19, 28, 39, 55, 56, 58, 71, 77, 84, 95.
Buckley, Harvey M., Col., 29.
Buckner, John A., Capt., 42.
Buell, Don Carlos, Maj. Gen., 7, 10, 12, 29, 40, 45, 61.
Buford, Louis M., Lieut., 41.
Bulkley, Henry D., Capt., 43.
Burrows, Jerome B., Capt., 24.
 Burrows's Battery. (*See* Ohio Troops.)
Burtwell, John R. B., Lieut., 44.
Bush, T. J., Lieut., 40.
Busse, Gustav A., Capt., 25.
Byrne, Edward P., Capt., 36.
 Byrne's Battery. (*See* Mississippi Troops.)
Cadle, C., jr., Adj., 37.
Caldwell, Robert P., Maj., 31.
Caldwell, Samuel, Lieut., 37.
Calvert, J. H., Capt., 35.
 Calvert's Battery. (*See* Arkansas Troops.)
Cam, William, Lieut. Col., 27.
Campbell, Alexander W., Col., 32.
Campbell, John, 42.
Campbell, John A., Lieut., 40.
Canfield, Herman, Lieut. Col., 28.
Cantrell, Robert, Maj., 35.
Carmichael, Eagleton, Capt., 24.
Carpenter, Stephen D., Maj., 29.
Carpenter, W. M., Lieut., 40.
Cavender, J. S., Maj., 25.
 Cavender's Artillery Battalion. (*See* Batteries D, H and K, 1st Mo.)
Cayce, S. W., Col., 34.
Chadick, William D., Lieut. Col., 34.
Chaffee, O. P., Maj., 43.
Chalmers, James R., Brig. Gen., 19, 20, 21, 34, 44, 57, 60, 74.
 Chalmers's Brigade, 12, 13, 14, 17, 29, 30, 34, 44, 49, 53, 54, 57, 59, 60, 67, 72, 73, 74, 75, 106.
Chambers, Alexander, Col., 29, 60.
Champneys, J. T., Capt., 42.
Chandler, John G., Capt., 40.
Cheatham, B. F., Maj. Gen., 18, 32, 42, 70, 79, 82, 83, 84, 85.
 Cheatham's (2d) Division, 12, 18, 32, 42, 66, 69, 72, 77, 79, 83, 86, 104.
 1st Brigade. *See* Johnson's.
 2d Brigade. *See* Stephens's.
Chetlain, Augustus L., Lieut. Col., 25.
Chisolm, A. R., Lieut., 42, 71.
Church, S., Lieut., 44.
Clack, Franklin H., Maj., 33.
Claiborne, John, Maj., 43.
Clanton, James H., Col., 34.
 Clanton's Cavalry. (*See* Alabama Troops.)
Clare, William, Capt., 44.
Clark, Charles, Brig. Gen., 14, 31, 42, 79.
 Clark's (1st) Division, 31, 42, 103.
 1st Brigade. *See* Russell's.
 2d Brigade. *See* Stewart's.
Clark, Fred. A., Capt., 41.
Clarkson, A. W., Capt., 44.
Clay, Henry, Capt., 40.
Cleburne, P. R., Brig. Gen., 21, 35, 44, 48, 58, 71, 76.
 Cleburne's (2d) Brigade, 12, 13, 14, 16, 20, 21, 35, 44, 48, 57, 58, 67, 69, 71, 72, 86, 107.
Clifton, James M., Maj., 36.
 Clifton's Battalion. (*See* Alabama Troops.)
Cobb, Robert, Capt., 36.
 Cobb's Battery. (*See* Kentucky Troops.)
Cobb, O. O., Lieut., 43.
Cockerill, Joseph R., Col., 28, 58.
Coleman, D. C., Lieut., 38.
Coleman, J. H., Capt., 44.
Coltart, J. G., Lieut. Col., 34.
Compton, B. S., Col., 25.
Confederate Regular Regiments:
 2d Inf., 36, 87, 88, 108.
 3d Inf., 35, 70, 107.
Cook, M. K., Lieut., 38.
Cooke, G. B., Capt., 43.
Cooper, Wickliffe, Lieut., 41.
Corn, S. T., Lieut., 41.
Cox, J. J., Capt., 33.
Craft, Henry, Capt., 44.
Crews, James W., Lieut. Col., 36.
 Crews's Battalion. (*See* Tennessee Troops.)
Crittenden, Thomas L., Brig. Gen., 22, 30, 41, 64.
 Crittenden's (5th) Division, 21, 22, 30, 41, 46, 48, 49, 62, 64, 101, 102.
 11th Brigade. *See* Boyle's.
 14th Brigade. *See* W. S. Smith's.
Crittenden, Thomas T., Col., 29.
Crocker, Marcellus M., Col., 24, 46.
Crosley, George W., Lieut., 26, 54.
Cross, Joseph D., 42.
Cruft, Charles, Col., 27.
Crump, R. S., Capt., 44.
Callum, George W., Brig. Gen., 37.
Cummings, David H., Col., 36.
Cummings, E. H., Capt., 42.
Cummings, J. B., Capt., 44.
Cutts, Richard D., Col., 37.
Darden, Put, Lieut., 35.
Darragh, Thomas B., 44.
Davidson, William M., Lieut., 43.
Davies, S. W., Lieut., 40.

Davis, John A., Col., 27.
Dean, John M., Lieut. Col., 35, 49, 70.
Deas, Z. C., Col., 19, 34, 73.
De Haas, Wills, Lieut. Col., 28.
Dickey, Cyrus E., Lieut., 38.
Dickey, T. Lyle, Col., 28.
Dillon, William J., Capt., 24.
Dodge, Joseph B., Lieut. Col., 29.
Donnelly, George K., Capt., 38.
Dorchester, W. H., Lieut., 38.
Douglass, Henry L., Col., 32.
 Dresser's Battery. (*See* D, 2d Ill.)
Duboise, J. V. D., Col., 37.
Dubroca, E. M., Capt., 33.
Dunlop, Isaac L., Col., 36.
Dunn, David M., Lieut. Col., 29.
Eaton, Samuel, Maj., 24.
Edgington, Samuel R., Capt., 25.
Ellis, Edward F. W., Lieut. Col., 27.
Ellis, Towson, Lieut., 43.
Engelmann, Adolph, Lieut. Col., 24.
Enyart, David A., Col., 30.
Fagan, James F., Col., 33.
Fant, Albert E., Col., 34.
Farden, James A., Lieut. Col., 27.
Farrar, Fred H., jr., Maj., 34.
Farris, John T., Lieut., 41.
Fariss, Robert C., Lieut. Col., 34.
Fearing, B. D., Maj., 28.
Feld, Hume R., Maj., 32.
Ferguson, John, Col., 31.
Ferguson, S. W., Lieut. Col., 42.
Ferrell, Charles M., Lieut. Col., 24.
Ferry, Albert, Capt., 42.
Fisher, Cyrus W., Maj., 57.
Fisher, Horace N., 40.
Fitch, John A., Lieut., 28.
Fitzhugh, C. L., Lieut., 40.
Florida Troops:
 Artillery—Robertson's (Ala. and Fla.) Battery,
 34, 53, 73, 74.
 Infantry—1st Battalion, 53, 77, 78, 105.
Foard, A. J., Surg., 43.
Foot, A. H., Commodore, 7.
Force, Manning F., Lieut. Col., 26.
Forrest, N. B., Col., 36.
 Forrest's Cavalry. (*See* Tennessee Troops.)
Foster, Frank, 44.
Foster, John W., Maj., 27.
Fox, F. W., Capt., 39.
Freeman, Henry C., Lieut., 37.
Freeman, Thomas J., Col., 31.
Frisbie, Orton, Capt., 24.
Fry, James B., Col., 40.
Fulton, Robert A., Lieut. Col., 28.
Fyffe, James P., Col., 30.
Gage, Charles P., Capt., 34.
 Gage's Battery. (*See* Alabama Troops.)
Gamble, C. B., Surg., 43.
Gardner, Frank, Lieut. Col., 43.
Garfield, James A., Brig. Gen., 31, 41.
 Garfield's (20th) Brigade, 31, 41, 101.
Garner, George G., Maj., 43.
Gass, Isaac, Lieut. Col., 41.
Gaylord, Charles D., Lieut., 40.
Geddes, James L., Col., 25.

Georgia Troops:

Artillery—Batteries: **Girardey's**, 14, 34, 53, 75, 76, 106.
 Cavalry—Companies: **Avery's**, 12, 35, 69, 107.
Gibson, Randall L., Col., 21, 33, 43, 59, 72, 77.
 Gibson's (1st) Brigade, 12, 16, 17, 18, 21, 33, 43, 48, 49, 55, 59, 76, 77, 83, 105.
Gibson's Battery, 8.
Gibson, William H., Col., 30, 40, 61.
 Gibson's (6th) Brigade, 30, 40, 65, 66, 99.
Gillreath, Montgomery, Lieut. Col., 36.
Gilman, J. H., Capt., 40.
Gilmer, J. F., Col., 41.
Girardey, Isadore P., Capt., 34.
 Girardey's Battery. (*See* Georgia Troops.)
Gladden, Adley H., Brig. Gen., 13, 16, 34, 43, 60, 73.
 Gladden's (1st) Brigade, 12, 13, 16, 17, 19, 20, 34, 43, 53, 55, 59, 60, 67, 72, 73, 74, 105.
Gober, Daniel, Maj., 33.
Goldsmith, Middleton, Surg., 41.
Goodall, David L., Lieut. Col., 35.
Goodbrake, Christopher, Surg., 37.
Govan, Daniel C., Col., 35.
Grant, U. S., Maj. Gen., 7, 10, 11, 15, 24, 37, 45, 58, 62.
Graves, W. Preston, 40.
Gray, Samuel, Capt., 44.
Grayson, A. D., Lieut. Col., 32, 82.
Gregg, Clark S., Lieut., 41.
Green, N., jr., Lieut., 42.
Grider, Benjamin C., Col., 30.
Grigsby, Lewis B., Col., 31.
Grose, William, Col., 39.
Gross, S. W., Surg., 40.
Gwin, William, Lieut., 9.
Hackett, R. E., Lieut., 41.
Haines, T. J., Maj., 37.
Hall, Asher B., Lieut., 37.
Hall, Cyrus, Col., 27.
Hall, William, Lieut. Col., 24.
Halleck, Henry W., Maj. Gen., 7, 10, 11, 23, 37, 61.
Hallonquist, J. H., Maj., 43.
Hammond, J. H., Capt., 39.
Hanson, Charles S., Lieut. Col., 30.
Hardecastle, A. B., Maj., 12, 13, 35, 59, 68.
Hardee, William J., Maj. Gen., 11, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 35, 44, 66, 67, 68, 72, 78, 81, 82.
 Hardee's (3d) Corps, 11, 12, 35, 44, 58, 66, 67, 68, 71, 73, 107, 110.
 1st Brigade. *See* Shaver's.
 2d Brigade. *See* Cleburne's.
 3d Brigade. *See* Wood's.
Hare, Abraham M., Col., 24, 37, 46.
 Hare's (1st) Brigade, 15, 24, 37, 45, 46, 54, 70, 90.
Harker, Charles G., Col., 31.
Harper, W. A., Capt., 35.
Harper, William L., Capt., 25.
 Harper's Battery. (*See* Mississippi Troops.)
Harris, Isham G., Governor, 41, 67, 88.
Harris, John W., Lieut. Col., 35.
Harrison, Thomas J., Col., 30.
Hartshorn, Dana W., Surg., 39.
Harvey, R. F., Maj., 35.
Harvey, William H., Capt., 24.
Hawkins, Joseph G., Lieut. Col., 30.
Hawkins, J. P., Capt., 37.
Hawkins, Pierce B., Col., 30.

Hawthorne, Alexander T., Col., 35.

Hayden, D. M., Maj., 41.

Hayes, Charles S., Maj., 26.

Haynes, W. H., Maj., 42.

Haynie, Isham N., Col., 24.

Hazen, William B., Col., 22, 30, 40.

Hazen's (19th) Brigade, 22, 30, 40, 63, 100.

Heard, S. S., Col., 43.

Hearn, John F., Maj., 32.

Henderson, Thomas A., 42.

Henry, T. F., Capt., 42.

Hereford, F. M., Surg., 43.

Herron, David L., Lieut. Col., 32.

Hewitt, Henry S., Surg., 37.

Hickenlooper, A., Capt., 29.

Hickenlooper's Battery. (See Fifth Ohio.)

Hicks, Stephen G., Col., 27.

Hildebrand, Jesse, Col., 28, 39, 57, 71.

Hildebrand's (3d) Brigade, 10, 13, 14, 16, 28, 39, 47, 55, 57, 71, 95.

Hill, Benjamin J., Col., 35.

Hill, Munson R., Col., 32.

Hillyer, W. S., Capt., 37.

Hindman, Thomas C., Brig. Gen., 16, 35, 67, 70, 72, 82.

Hindman's Division, 18, 49.

Hinds, Howell, Maj., 42.

Hines, Cyrus C., Col., 31.

Hitt, Joseph E., Lieut., 37.

Hoblitzell, W. T., Lieut., 40.

Hobson, Edward H., Col., 30.

Hodge, B. L., Col., 33.

Hodgson, W. Irving, Capt., 33.

Hodgson's Battery (No. 5), Washington Artillery. (See Louisiana Troops.)

Hollingsworth, James M., Lieut. Col., 33.

Hooe, John, 44.

Hooe, Roy M., Capt., 43.

Horton, Charles C., Lieut., 40.

Hotaling, John R., Capt., 25.

Howe, S. B., 43.

Hubbard, George T., Capt., 35.

Hubbard's Battery. (See Arkansas Troops.)

Hudson, Alfred C., Capt., 36.

Hudson's Battery. (See Mississippi Troops.)

Huger, D. E., Capt., 43.

Hughes, H. Q., Lieut., 41.

Hugunin, James R., Capt., 25.

Hunt, Frank B., Lieut., 41.

Hunt, Thomas H., Col., 36.

Hunter, Samuel E., Lieut. Col., 33.

Hurlbut, Stephen A., Brig. Gen., 11, 18, 26, 38, 53, 62.

Hurlbut's (4th) Division, 8, 10, 11, 15, 17, 19, 21, 26, 38, 45, 49, 53, 93, 94, 98; 1st Brigade: See William's: 2d Brigade: See Veatch's; 3d Brigade: See Lauman's.

Hynes, Andrus R., Lieut. Col., 36.

Illinois Troops:

Artillery—*Batteries*: A 1st (Willard's), 15, 25, 48, 50, 92; B 1st (Taylor's), 13, 28, 54, 55, 71, 84, 95, D 1st (McAlister's), 15, 16, 24, 45, 47, 80, 82, 91; E 1st (Waterhouse's), 14, 16, 28, 55, 68, 71, 76, 77, 80, 83, 95; H 1st (Silfversparre's), 29, 57, 61, 97; I 1st (Bouton's), 29, 57, 61, 97; B 2d (Siege Guns), 19, 29, 48, 49, 61, 97; D 2d (Dresser's), 15, 16, 24, 45, 46, 91; E 2d (Schwartz's), 15, 16, 21, 24, 45, 47, 83, 84, 91; F 2d (Powell's) 29, 61, 97.

Illinois Troops—Continued.

Cavalry—*Regiments*: 4th, 16, 24, 28, 91, 95; 11th, 26, 29, 59, 93, 97.

Cavalry—*Companies*: A 2d, 25, 92; B 2d, 25, 92; Carmichael's, 24, 91; Stewart's, 24, 91; Thielemann's, 28, 95.

Infantry—*Regiments*: 7th, 15, 25, 48, 50, 51, 71, 91; 8th, 24, 46, 90; 9th, 15, 20, 25, 49, 50, 91; 11th, 17, 24, 46, 47, 58, 90; 12th, 15, 25, 49, 50, 91; 14th, 27, 54, 55, 94; 15th, 21, 27, 54, 55, 94; 17th, 24, 47, 57, 90; 18th, 24, 46, 90; 20th, 17, 24, 46, 47, 90; 28th, 20, 26, 53, 54, 74, 93; 29th, 24, 47, 90; 32d, 26, 53, 54, 98; 34th, 29, 65, 99; 40th, 27, 56, 95; 41st, 26, 53, 54, 93; 43d, 24, 47, 90; 45th, 24, 46, 47, 90; 46th, 27, 54, 55, 94; 48th, 24, 46, 47, 90; 49th, 24, 47, 57, 90; 50th, 15, 25, 50, 91; 52d, 15, 25, 50, 91; 55th, 20, 27, 56, 57, 75, 95; 57th, 15, 25, 50, 51, 91; 58th, 15, 19, 25, 48, 50, 51, 91; 61st, 28, 60, 96.

Indiana Troops:

Artillery—*Batteries*: 6th (Morton's) (Behr's), 28, 56; 9th (Thompson's), 26, 50, 51, 93.

Infantry—*Regiments*: 6th, 29, 65, 99; 9th, 30, 63, 100; 11th, 26, 52, 92; 15th, 31, 102; 23d, 26, 52, 93; 24th, 24, 52; 25th, 27, 54, 94; 29th, 29, 65, 99; 30th, 29, 65, 99; 31st, 27, 55, 94; 32d, 30, 66, 99; 36th, 19, 30, 62, 63, 100; 39th, 30, 66, 99; 40th, 31, 102; 44th, 27, 55, 94; 57th, 31, 66, 102.

Inge, W. M., Maj., 42.

Ingersoll, Robert G., Col., 29.

Iowa Troops:

Infantry—*Regiments*: 2d, 19, 21, 25, 48, 49, 63, 91; 3d, 20, 26, 53, 54, 78, 93; 6th, 17, 20, 27, 53, 56, 86, 95; 7th, 19, 25, 48, 49, 91; 8th, 15, 19, 24, 49, 50, 51, 91; 11th, 17, 24, 46, 47, 90; 12th, 19, 20, 25, 48, 49, 78, 91; 13th, 24, 46, 54, 90; 14th, 19, 25, 48, 49, 50, 70, 74, 91; 15th, 29, 58, 60, 96, 111; 16th, 29, 58, 60, 96, 111.

Irwin, B. J. D., Asst. Surg., 40.

Irwin, J. W., Capt., 67.

Jack, Thomas M., Lieut., 41.

Jackson, Isaac M., Lieut., 42.

Jackson, John K., Brig. Gen., 14, 19, 20, 34, 44, 76.

Jackson's (3d) Brigade, 12, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 34, 44, 50, 54, 67, 72, 73, 75, 87, 106.

James, John W., Lieut., 43.

Jenkins, Thomas F., Capt., 33.

Jenkins's Battalion Cavalry. (See Alabama Troops.)

Jenney, William L. B., Lieut., 37.

Jewett, E. F., 40.

Johnson, Amory K., Col., 26.

Johnson, Bushrod R., Brig. Gen., 14, 16, 42, 47, 58, 83, 84.

Johnson's (1st) Brigade, 14, 16, 21, 32, 43, 47, 58, 71, 77, 79, 80, 83, 104.

Johnson, James F., Maj., 26.

Johnston, Albert Sidney, Gen., 7, 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 20, 31, 41, 67, 68, 72, 74, 75, 81, 85, 87.

Johnston, George D., Maj., 34.

Johnston, L. F., Maj., 43.

Johnston, William P., Col., 18.

Jones, Charles, Lieut. Col., 33.

Jones, Erastus S., Lieut., 87.

Jones, Frederick C., Lieut. Col., 30.

Jones Frank J., Lieut., 41.
Jones, John J., Lieut. Col., 27
Jones, Timothy B., Lieut. Col., 32.
Jordan, Thomas, Col., 42.
Jordan, William McR., Lieut., 43.
Kearney, William, Lieut., 44.
Keenan, A. G., Surg., 38.
Kelley, Louis D., Capt., 27.
Kelley, John H., Maj., 35.
Kelton, J. C., Capt., 37.
Kendrick, J. Mills, Capt., 40.
Kennard, G. W., Capt., 37.
Kent, Adolph, Adj., 43.
Kentucky Troops (Confederate):
 Artillery—*Batteries*: **Cobb's** (Lyons'), 17, 36, 45, 47, 86, 108; **Trabue's**, 109.
 Cavalry—*Companies*: **Morgan's**, 36, 86, 108; **Thompson's**, 36, 86, 108.
 Infantry—*Regiments*: **3d**, 36, 86, 108; **4th**, 36, 86, 87, 108; **5th**, 36, 86, 87, 108; **6th**, 36, 86, 87, 108; **7th**, 32, 84, 85, 104.
Kentucky Troops (Union):
 Infantry—*Regiments*: **1st**, 30, 63, 101; **2d**, 30, 63, 101; **5th**, 29, 65, 99; **6th**, 30, 63, 100; **9th**, 30, 64, 101; **11th**, 30, 64, 101; **13th**, 30, 64, 101; **17th**, 27, 55, 94; **20th**, 30, 63, 101; **24th**, 31, 102; **25th**, 27, 55, 94; **26th**, 30, 64, 65, 101.
Ketchum, William H., Capt., 33.
 Ketchum's Battery. (See Alabama Troops.)
Ketchum, W. Scott, Brig. Gen., 37.
Kimberly, Robert L., Lieut., 40.
King, Benjamin, Lieut., 43.
King, Ezra, Lieut., 24.
King, John H., Maj., 29.
Kinney, Peter, Col., 26.
Kirk, Edward W., Col., 29, 40, 65, 66.
 Kirk's (5th) Brigade, 21, 29, 40, 65, 99.
Knefler, Frederick, Capt., 38.
Kossak, William, Lieut., 37, 39.
Lagow, C. B., Capt., 37.
Laing, Cuthbert W., Lieut., 27.
Lanier, John S., Lieut., 42.
Lannom, W. D., Lieut. Col., 32.
Larison, Thomas J., Capt., 25.
Lauman, Jacob D., Brig. Gen., 17, 27, 39, 55.
 Lauman's (3d) Brigade, 15, 16, 17, 27, 39, 53, 55, 94.
Lawrence, G. W., Surg., 44.
Lea, Benjamin J., Col., 34.
Lee, R. B., Col., 42.
Leggett, M. D., Col., 26.
Lennard, George W., Capt., 41.
Levanway, Charles H., Maj., 29, 66.
Lewis, Joseph H., Col., 36.
Lexington, U. S. ship, 19.
L'Hommedieu, Samuel, Asst. Surg., 39.
Liggett, H. T., Lieut., 41.
Lindsay, A. J., Col., 20, 32.
 Lindsay's Cavalry. (See Mississippi Troops.)
Lockett, S. H., Capt., 43.
Lofland, Charles, 86.
Logan, John, Col., 26.
Loomis, Charles, Adj., 39.
Loomis, John Q., Col., 34.
Looney, Robert F., Col., 22, 33, 49, 78, 88.
Louisiana Troops:
 Artillery—*Batteries*: **Watson's**, 36, 87, 108; **Washington No. 5** (Hodgson's), 33, 77, 78, 82, 105.

Louisiana Troops—Continued.

Cavalry—**Scott's**, 88.
 Infantry—*Regiments*: **1st**, 34, 73, 74, 105; **4th**, 33, 76, 77, 81, 105; **11th**, 31, 77, 78, 80, 82, 86, 103; **13th**, 33, 76, 105; **16th**, 33, 78, 105; **17th**, 33, 77, 78, 80, 83, 105; **18th**, 8, 13, 33, 78, 105; **19th**, 18, 33, 76, 77, 79, 105; **20th**, 33, 77, 78, 105; **Crescent**, 18, 33, 78, 79, 105; **Orleans Guard**, 33, 78, 105; **Confederate Guards Response**, 33, 77, 105.
Love, Samuel T., Maj., 35.
Lyles, William D., Surg., 42.
Lynch, William F., Col., 25.
Lyons's Battery. (See Cobb's (Ky.) Battery.)
Lytle, Ephraim F., Lieut. Col., 36.
McAllister, Edward, Capt., 24.
 McAllister's Battery. (See "D," 1st Ill.)
McArthur, John, Brig. Gen., 17, 18, 25, 38, 49, 50.
 McArthur's (2d) Brigade, 14, 15, 17, 19, 25, 38, 48, 49, 75, 91.
McArdle, W. H., Capt., 42.
McClellan, George B., Maj. Gen., 7, 10, 11.
McClermand, John A., Maj. Gen., 10, 11, 15, 18, 19, 24, 37, 47, 55, 58.
 McClermand's (1st) Division, 10, 11, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, 37, 45, 55, 90, 98.
 1st Brigade. See Hare's.
 2d Brigade. See Marsh's.
 3d Brigade. See Raith's.
McClung, Hugh L., 36.
 McClung's Battery. (See Tennessee Troops.)
McClung, Linus A., Lieut., 44.
McClure, James E., 42.
McCook, Alexander McD., Brig. Gen., 22, 29, 40, 65.
 McCook's (2d) Division, 21, 22, 29, 40, 54, 62, 65, 99, 100, 102.
 4th Brigade. See Rousseau's.
 5th Brigade. See Kirk's.
 6th Brigade. See Gibson's.
McCook, Daniel, Capt., 40.
McCord, William D., Lieut. Col., 26.
McCoy, James C., Lieut., 39.
McCullough, William, Lieut. Col., 24.
McDaniel, Coleman A., Col., 85.
McDonell, Thaddeus A., Maj., 33.
McDowell, John A., Col., 14, 15, 27, 89, 54, 55, 56, 78.
 McDowell's (1st) Brigade, 9, 14, 16, 27, 39, 50, 54, 56, 58, 77, 95.
McGinnis, George F., Col., 20.
McHenry, John H., Jr., Col., 27.
McKee, Robert W., 44.
McKibben, J. C., Col., 37.
McKoin, James L., Col., 35.
McLean, N. H., Capt., 37.
McMichael, William, Capt., 38.
McNairy, F. H., Capt., 42.
McNaughton, S. S., Lieut., 39.
McNeely, James A., Maj., 32.
McPherson, James B., Col., 9, 37.
Madison, Rely, Capt., 29.
Malmborg, Oscar, Lieut. Col., 27.
Maney, George, Col., 21, 32, 84, 85, 87, 88.
Mangum, Thomas H., Maj., 36.
Mann's Battery. (See C, 1st Mo.)
Markgraf, Louis, Capt., 29, 61.
 Markgraf's Battery. (See 8th Ohio.)
Marks, Samuel F., Col., 31.

Marmaduke, J. S., Col., 35.

Marrast, John C., Lieut. Col., 34.

Marsh, C. Carroll, Col., 24, 37.

Marsh's (2d) Brigade, 15, 21, 24, 37, 45, 46, 47, 54, 69, 90.

Martin, James T., Maj., 35.

Martin, John C., Lieut., 41.

Martin, John D., Col., 20, 21, 36, 87.

Mason, Rodney, Col., 27.

Maston, Charles J., 44.

Maxwell, Cicero, Lieut. Col., 31.

Mayfield, Manning, Maj., 24.

Mayson, Hamilton, Lieut. Col., 34.

Mendenhall, John, Capt., 30.

Mendenhall's Battery. (*See* H and M, 4th U. S.)

Merrick, Thomas D., Col., 36.

Mersy, August, Col., 25.

Meylert, A. P., Surg., 40.

Michigan Troops:

Artillery—*Batteries*: **2d** (Ross), 15, 19, 27, 53, 79, 94.

Infantry—*Regiments*: **12th**, 28, 59, 60, 96; **13th**, 31, 101; **15th**, 29, 60, 65, 97, 111.

Michler, Nathaniel, Capt., 39.

Miller, —, Capt., 35.

Miller's Battery, or Pillow's Flying Artillery. (*See* Tennessee Troops.)

Miller, Madison, Col., 28, 39, 58, 60.

Miller's (2d) Brigade, 13, 28, 39, 59, 60, 96.

Minnesota Troops:

Artillery—*Battery*: **1st** (Munch), 13, 29, 59, 70, 76, 96.

Mississippi, Army of (Confederate), 11, 12, 23, 31, 41, 66.

1st Corps. *See* Polk's.

2d Corps. *See* Bragg's.

3d Corps. *See* Hardee's.

Reserve Corps. *See* Breckinridge's.

Mississippi, Department of (Union), 9, 37.

Mississippi Troops:

Artillery—*Batteries*: **Balne's**, 33, 76, 105;

Byrne's, 36, 86, 87, 108; **Harper's**, 35, 53, 68,

69, 70, 107; **Hudson's**, 36, 87, 88, 108; **Smith's**,

32, 82, 85, 104; **Stanford's**, 16, 32, 80, 81, 82,

103; **Swett's**, 16, 35, 70, 84, 107.

Cavalry—*Regiments*: **Adam's**, 12, 36, 88, 109;

Lindsay's (1st), 19, 32, 53, 79, 104.

Cavalry—*Battalion*: **Brewer's** (Ala. and Miss.), 12, 32, 50, 80, 104.

Infantry—*Battalions*: **3d**, 12, 13, 35, 68, 69, 107.

Infantry—*Regiments*: **5th**, 34, 74, 106; **6th**, 14,

20, 35, 77, 80, 107; **7th**, 34, 74, 106; **9th**, 19,

34, 49, 74, 75, 106; **10th**, 34, 74, 106; **15th**, 36,

88, 109; **22d**, 36, 88, 109; **Blythe's**, 32, 83, 84, 104.

Missouri, Department of, 7, 9, 62.

Missouri Troops (Confederate):

Infantry—*Regiments*: **1st**, 36, 74, 79, 87, 108.

Missouri Troops (Union):

Artillery—*Batteries*: **1st** Regiment, C (Mann's),

15, 27, 53, 94; D (Richardson's), 15, 25, 48, 92;

H (Welker's), 15, 25, 48, 92; I (Thurber's or

Buel's), 26, 51, 93; K (Stone's), 15, 19, 25, 48,

49, 50, 92.

Infantry—*Regiments*: **8th**, 26, 52, 92; **13th**, 15, 17,

19, 25, 49, 50, 56, 86, 91; **14th**, 15, 19, 25, 49,

50, 52, 80, 91; **18th**, 28, 58, 60, 96; **21st**, 13, 28,

59, 60, 96; **23d**, 29, 58, 59, 96, 111; **25th**, 13, 28

59, 96.

Monroe, Thomas B., jr., Maj., 87.

Moody, Gideon C., Col., 30.

Moore, David, Col., 13, 28, 59, 60.

Moore, D. L., Capt., 42.

Moore, Edwin, Lieut., 39.

Moore, James, Maj., 32.

Moore, John C., Col., 34, 73.

Moore, W. E., Maj., 44.

Morgan, Charlton, 44.

Morgan, John H., Capt., 36.

Morgan's Cavalry. (*See* Kentucky Troops, Confederate.)

Morgan, William H., Lieut. Col., 27.

Morton, C. A., Capt., 39.

Morton, Quin, Col., 29.

Morton, Thomas, Col., 25, 50.

Mouton, Alfred, Col., 33.

Munch, Emil, Capt., 29.

Munch's Battery. (*See* Minnesota Troops.)

Mumford, E. W., Dr., 41.

Murray, Robert, Surg., 40.

Musser, Francis B., Surg., 41.

Myers, John B., Capt., 27.

Myers's Battery. (*See* Ohio Troops.)

Mygatt, George S., Lieut. Col., 40.

Nale, John H., Capt., 26.

Nebraska Troops.

Infantry—*Regiments*: **1st**, 26, 52, 93.

Neely, Rufus P., Col., 32.

Neill, James P., Lieut. Col., 35.

Nelson, William, Brig. Gen., 15, 21, 30, 40, 45, 49, 62.

Nelson's (4th) Division, 15, 19, 21, 22, 30, 49, 62, 63, 64, 100, 102.

10th Brigade. *See* Ammen's.

19th Brigade. *See* Hazen's.

22d Brigade. *See* Bruce's.

Nevins, Garrett, Maj., 24.

Nispel, George L., Lieut., 21, 24.

Nott, —, Sergt. Maj., 43.

Nott, J. C., Surg., 43.

O'Hara, Theodore, Capt., 41.

Ohio, Army of the, 11, 12, 15, 19, 21, 23, 29, 40, 49, 61, 62, 99-102.

2d Division. *See* McCook's.

4th Division. *See* Nelson's.

5th Division. *See* Crittenden.

6th Division. *See* Wood's.

Ohio, Department of, 7, 10, 62.

Ohio Troops.

Artillery—*Batteries*: **5th** (Hickenlooper's), 13,

29, 50, 59, 70, 96; **8th** (Markgraf's), 29, 61, 97;

13th (Myers's), 15, 27, 53, 94; **14th** (Bur-

rows's), 15, 16, 24, 45, 46, 69, 71, 91; **6**, **1st**

(Bartlett's), 30, 62, 64, 71, 101.

Cavalry—*Regiment*: **5th**, 26, 27, 93, 94.

Infantry—*Regiments*: **1st**, 29, 65, 99; **6th**, 30,

62, 63, 100; **13th**, 30, 54, 64, 101; **15th**, 30, 66,

99; **19th**, 30, 64, 101; **20th**, 52, 53, 93; **24th**,

30, 63, 100; **41st**, 30, 63, 100; **46th**, 17, 20, 27,

53, 56, 86 (95); **48th**, 28, 58, 95; **49th**, 30, 66,

99; **53d**, 14, 27, 58, 68, 71, 77, 95; **54th**, 27, 56,

57, 75, 95; **56th**, 26, 52, 93; **57th**, 28, 57, 95;

58th, 26, 52, 93; **59th**, 30, 64, 101; **64th**, 31,

101; **65th**, 31, 101; **68th**, 26, 52, 93; **70th**, 28,

58, 95; **71st**, 27, 56, 57, 75, 95; **72d**, 28, 58, 95;

76th, 26, 52, 93; **77th**, 28, 57, 95; **78th**, 26, 52,

93; **81st**, 15, 19, 25, 49, 50, 52, 91.

- Oladowski, H.**, Capt., 43.
O'Leary, Stephen, Capt., 33.
Oliver, John M., Col., 29.
Osborn, John, Lieut. Col., 27.
Otey, John M., Lieut., 42.
Otis, E. A., Lieut., 40.
Paddock, George L., Lieut., 38.
Parker, F. S., Lieut., 43.
Parker, Job R., Lieut. Col., 28.
Parrott, James C., Lieut. Col., 25.
Patterson, W. K., Col., 35.
Patton, Archibald K., Lieut. Col., 35.
Peabody, Everett, Col., 13, 28, 39, 58, 59, 60.
 Peabody's (1st) Brigade, 13, 16, 17, 28, 39, 58, 59, 60, 68, 96.
Pease, Phineas, Lieut. Col., 24.
Peck, C. C., Lieut., 40.
Peckham, James, Lieut. Col., 26.
Peebles, Thomas H., Lieut. Col., 35.
Pennsylvania Troops:
 Infantry—*Regiment: 77th*, 29, 65, 87, 99.
Perkins, S. H., Col., 44.
Peters, Thomas, Maj., 42.
Pettus Flying Artillery. (*See Hudson's Mississippi Battery.*)
Peyton, H. E., Maj., 42.
Phillips, Henry L., Adj., 58.
Pickett, Edward, jr., Col., 42.
Pickett, W. D., Maj., 44.
Polk, A. H., Lieut., 42.
Polk, Leonidas, Maj. Gen., 11, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 31, 42, 60, 72, 80, 83.
 Polk's (1st) Corps, 11, 12, 18, 31, 42, 47, 66, 71, 79, 80, 103, 104, 110.
 1st Division. *See Clark's.*
 2d Division. *See Cheatham's.*
Polk, Marshall T., Capt., 32, 84.
 Polk's Battery. (*See Tennessee Troops.*)
Pond, Preston, jr., Col., 14, 19, 21, 33, 43, 47, 54.
 Pond's (3d) Brigade, 12, 14, 18, 20, 21, 22, 33, 43, 46, 47, 49, 50, 54, 55, 58, 72, 76, 77, 78, 105.
Poole, W. G., Capt., 33.
Porter, James D., Maj., 42.
Porter, W. M., Lieut., 42.
Porter, W. W., Capt., 42.
Powell, James, Lieut., 25.
Powell, James E., Maj., 13, 59.
Powell, John W., Capt., 29, 61.
 Powell's Battery. (*See F, 2d Ill.*)
Pratt, Isaac V., Lieut. Col., 28, 74.
Prentiss, Benjamin M., Brig. Gen., 10, 11, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 39, 58, 59, 60, 61, 68, 72, 73, 77.
 Prentiss's (6th) Division, 10, 11, 15, 16, 18, 19, 22, 28, 39, 45, 51, 53, 58, 59, 60, 75, 77, 96, 97, 98.
 1st Brigade. *See Peabody's.*
 2d Brigade. *See Miller's.*
Preston, Thomas W., Capt., 42.
Preston, P. M., Capt., 37.
Preston, William, Col., 41.
Price, J. T., Lieut., 37.
Pride, G. G., Col., 37.
Pugh, Isaac C., Col., 26, 54.
Pugh, Robert, 43.
Querouze, Leon, Maj., 33.
Quinn, Francis, Col., 28.
Raith, Julius, Col., 14, 15, 24, 37, 47.
 Raith's (3d) Brigade, 14, 15, 16, 24, 37, 45, 47, 55, 57, 58, 69, 70, 71, 90.
Rankin, William A., Lieut. Col., 34.
Ransom, Thomas E. G., Lieut. Col., 24.
Rawle, John, Lieut., 42.
Rawlins, John A., Capt., 37.
Rearden, James S., Col., 47.
Reed, Hugh B., Col., 27.
Reichard, August, Col., 33.
Reld, Hugh T., Col., 29.
Rice, A. V., Lieut. Col., 28.
Rich, Lucius L., Col., 26.
Richards, Evan, Lieut. Col., 24.
Richards, Lewis Y., Capt., 38.
Richardson, Henry, Capt., 25.
 Richardson's Battery. (*See D 1st Mo.*)
Richmond, W. B., Lieut., 42.
Robertson, A. L., Lieut., 42.
Robertson, Felix H., Capt., 34.
 Robertson's Battery. (*See Alabama Troops.*)
Robertson, Joseph L., 44.
Robins, J., Capt., 33.
Rockwell, A. F., Lieut., 40.
Rogers, C. G., Maj., 42.
Rogers, William P., Lieut. Col., 34.
Roman, Alfred, Lieut. Col., 33.
Ross's Battery. (*See Michigan Troops.*)
Ross, John W., Lieut. Col., 54.
Ross, John W., Lieut., 38.
Ross, W. B., Col., 43.
Roundtree, William, Capt., 42.
Rosseau, Davis Q., Lieut., 40.
Rosseau, Lovell H., Brig. Gen., 29, 40, 73.
 Rousseau's (4th) Brigade, 21, 29, 40, 61, 64, 65, 99.
Rowett, Richard, Maj., 25.
Rowley, William B., Capt., 37.
Ruggles, Daniel, Brig. Gen., 11, 18, 19, 33, 43, 48, 49, 70, 73, 76.
 Ruggles's (1st) Division, 12, 18, 33, 43, 66, 72, 76, 105.
 1st Brigade. *See Gibson's.*
 2d Brigade. *See Anderson's.*
 3d Brigade. *See Pond's.*
Ruggles, E. S., Maj., 43.
Ruggles, M. B., Lieut., 43.
Rumsey, I. P., Lieut., 38.
Runnels, Hal. G., Maj., 34.
Russell, R. M., Col., 18, 21, 31, 42, 47.
 Russell's (1st) Brigade, 14, 16, 18, 21, 42, 47, 71, 77, 79, 80, 83, 86, 103.
Rutledge, A. M., Capt., 36.
 Rutledge's Battery. (*See Tennessee Troops.*)
Ryan, Abraham H., Lieut., 37.
Sanders, Addison H., Lieut. Col., 29.
Sanderson, William L., Col., 26.
Sandidge, L. D., Lieut., 43.
Sandidge, S. S., Surg., 43.
Sanger, William D., Maj., 39.
Saxe, Edward, Capt., 60.
Schlater, William H., Capt., 41.
Schwartz, Adolph, Maj., 37.
 Schwartz's Battery (*See E, 2d Ill.*)
Scofield, Hiram, Lieut., 39.
Scott, Robert K., Lieut. Col., 38.
Sedgewick, Thomas D., Col., 30.
Sessions, F., Lieut., 38.

- Shaver, R. G.**, Col., 35, 44, 48, 49, 59, 67, 70, 82.
 Shaver's (1st) Brigade, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 35, 44, 46, 48, 49, 59, 60, 67, 69, 70, 75, 76, 107.
- Shaw, William T.**, Col., 25.
- Shelley, M. M.**, Lieut., 44.
- Sherman, W. T.**, Brig. Gen., 8, 9, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 27, 39, 45, 48, 56.
 Sherman's (5th) Division, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 27, 39, 55, 95, 98.
 1st Brigade. *See* McDowell's.
 2d Brigade. *See* Stewart's.
 3d Brigade. *See* Hildebrand's.
 4th Brigade. *See* Buckland's.
- Shoemaker, Michael**, Col., 31.
- Shorter, Eli S.**, Col., 34.
- Shoup, F. A.**, Maj., 44.
 Shoup's Battalion Artillery. (*See* Calvert's, Hubbard's, and Trigg's Arkansas Batteries.)
- Sibley, John T.**, Capt., 43.
- Siege Guns.** (*See* B, 2d Ill.)
- Silfversparre, Axel**, Capt., 29.
 Silfversparre's Battery. (*See* H, 1st Ill.)
- Simmons, S.**, Capt., 38.
- Sledge, Joshua**, Capt., 44.
- Smith, Albert J.**, Maj., 41.
- Smith, Andrew J.**, Brig. Gen., 37.
- Smith, Benjamin F.**, Col., 29.
- Smith, Charles F.**, Maj. Gen., 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 47.
 Smith's (2d) Division, 7. (*See* W. H. L. Wallace's.)
- Smith, Clifton H.**, Capt., 42.
- Smith, Francis M.**, Maj., 24.
- Smith, John E.**, Col., 24.
- Smith, L. E.**, 43.
- Smith, Marshall J.**, Col., 33, 77.
- Smith, Melancthon**, Capt., 32.
 Smith's Battery. (*See* Mississippi Troops.)
- Smith, Morgan L.**, Col., 26, 38, 51.
 Smith's (1st) Brigade, 10, 32, 38, 51, 52, 92.
- Smith, Preston**, Col., 21, 32, 82, 84.
- Smith, Robert A.**, Col., 34.
- Smith, Robert W.**, Capt., 33.
- Smith, T. Kilby**, Col., 27, 57.
- Smith, W. Sooy**, Col., 30, 41, 64.
 Smith's (14th) Brigade, 29, 30, 41, 61, 64, 101.
- Southgate, Richard**, Lieut., 40.
- Spence, P. B.**, Lieut., 42.
- Spencer, George E.**, 38.
- Stanford, Thomas J.**, Capt., 32.
 Stanford's Battery. (*See* Mississippi Troops.)
- Stanley, W. A.**, Col., 33.
- Stark, Henry**, Maj., 25.
- Starling, Lyne**, Capt., 40.
- Statham, W. S.**, Col., 16, 36, 44, 54.
 Statham's (3d) Brigade, 16, 17, 21, 36, 44, 54, 72, 85, 88, 109.
- Steadman, Samuel H.**, Col., 26.
- Stephens, William D.**, Lieut., 42.
- Stephens, William H.**, Col., 32, 42, 48, 54, 59, 84, 85.
 Stephens's (2d) Brigade, 16, 17, 21, 32, 43, 48, 49, 54, 55, 59, 72, 79, 83, 84, 104.
- Stewart, A. P.**, Brig. Gen., 17, 21, 31, 32, 42, 47, 48, 49, 67, 69, 70, 71, 79, 81, 82.
 Stewart's Brigade, 16, 18, 21, 32, 42, 46, 47, 48, 67, 79, 80, 81, 103.
- Stewart, Frederick**, Maj., 34.
- Stewart, Warren**, Capt., 37.
- Stone, George H.**, Capt., 25.
 Stone's Battery. (*See* K, 1st Mo.)
- Stone, William M.**, Maj., 26, 54.
- Stout, John**, Adj't., 43.
- Strahl, O. F.**, Lieut. Col., 32, 82.
- Straub, W. F.**, Lieut., 40.
- Strickland, S. A.**, Lieut., 38.
- Stricklin, W. T.**, Lieut., 44.
- Strong, W. D.**, Lieut., 39.
- Stuart, David**, Col., 14, 15, 17, 27, 39, 50, 53, 57.
 Stuart's (2d) Brigade, 9, 14, 17, 19, 21, 27, 39, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 58, 73, 95.
- Stumbaugh, Frederick S.**, Col., 29.
- Sturgess, Robert H.**, Capt., 24.
- Sullivan, Peter J.**, Col., 28.
- Swaine, Peter T.**, Capt., 29.
- Sweeny, T. W.**, Col., 25, 38, 50, 51.
 Sweeny's (3d) Brigade, 15, 23, 38, 48, 50, 51, 91.
- Swett, Charles**, Capt., 35.
 Swett's Battery. (*See* Mississippi Troops.)
- Swingley, A. L.**, Capt., 42.
- Tappan, J. C.**, Col., 32.
- Taylor, Ezra**, Maj., 28, 39.
 Taylor's Battery. (*See* B, 1st Ill.)
- Taylor, John**, Lieut., 39.
- Taylor, William H. H.**, Col., 27.
- Tennessee, Army of the**, 12, 21, 23, 24, 37, 45, 62, 90-98, 102.
 1st Division. *See* McClelland's.
 2d Division. *See* W. H. L. Wallace's.
 3d Division. *See* Lew Wallace's.
 4th Division. *See* Hurlbut's.
 5th Division. *See* Sherman's.
 6th Division. *See* Prentiss's.
- Tennessee Troops (Confederate):**
 Artillery—*Batteries*: Bankhead's, 31, 80, 81, 82, 103; McClung's, 36, 109; Miller's (Pillow's Flying Artillery), 35, 69, 70, 107; Polk's, 32, 83, 84, 104; Rutledge's, 36, 87, 109.
 Cavalry—*Regiments*: Forrest's, 12, 36, 74, 88, 109.
 Infantry—*Battalions*: Crews's, 36, 86, 108.
 Infantry—*Regiments*: 1st, 32, 84, 85, 104; 2d (Bate's), 35, 71, 72, 82, 107; 2d (Walker's), 32, 82, 83, 84, 104; 4th, 16, 17, 18, 32, 70, 81, 82, 83, 103; 5th (Travis's), 18, 32, 80, 81, 82, 103; 5th (Hill's), 35, 71, 72, 86, 107; 6th, 32, 83, 85, 104; 9th, 32, 83, 85, 87, 104; 12th, 16, 31, 80, 81, 82, 103; 13th, 14, 31, 80, 81, 83, 103; 15th, 32, 83, 84, 85, 104; 19th, 36, 84, 85, 109; 20th, 36, 65, 87, 88, 109; 22d, 31, 80, 81, 86, 103; 23d, 35, 71, 72, 107; 24th, 35, 71, 72, 107; 27th, 35, 68, 69, 83, 107; 28th, 36, 87, 109; 33d, 18, 32, 81, 82, 83, 84, 103; 38th, 18, 22, 33, 49, 78-84, 88, 105; 44th, 35, 68, 69, 107; 45th, 36, 87, 109; 47th, 32, 110; 52d, 34, 74, 106; 55th, 35, 68, 69, 70, 107; 154th, 16, 32, 70, 83, 84, 104.
- Terrill, William R.**, Capt., 30.
 Terrill's Battery. (*See* H, 5th U. S.)
- Texas Troops.**
 Cavalry—*Regiments*: Wharton's (Texas Rangers), 12, 18, 36, 46, 50, 80, 88, 109.
 Infantry—*Regiments*: 2d, 34, 75; 9th, 33, 75, 78, 105.

Thayer, John M., Col., 26, 38, 52.
 Thayer's (2d) Brigade, 10, 26, 38, 51, 52, 93.
Thielemann, Christian, Capt., 28:
 Thielemann's Cavalry. (*See* Illinois Troops.)
Thom, George Thom., Col., 37.
Thomas, B. M., Lieut., 43.
Thompson, Jacob, Col., 42.
Thompson, John E., Adj., 37.
Thompson, Noah S., Capt., 26.
 Thompson's Battery. (*See* 9th Ind.)
Thompson, Phil. B., Capt., 36.
 Thompson's Cavalry. (*See* Kentucky Troops.)
Thornton, John J., Col., 35.
Throckmorton, C. B., Capt., 37.
Thurber, Charles H., Lieut., 26.
 Thurber's Battery. (*See* I, 1st Mo.)
Timony, James P., Capt., 24.
Tindall, Jacob T., Col., 29.
Townsend, Edwin F., Capt., 29.
Trabue, Robert P., Col., 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 36, 44, 50, 56, 58, 77, 79, 86, 87.
 Trabue's (1st) Brigade, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 36, 44, 50, 56, 58, 65, 72, 73, 79, 81, 85, 86, 87, 108.
Travis, Elias, Adj., 43.
Tresilian, S. R., Lieut., 37.
Trigg, J. F., Capt., 35.
 Trigg's Battery. (*See* Arkansas Troops.)
Tromlinson, A., Capt., 33.
Trudeau, James, Brig. Gen., 42.
Tupper, Ansel, Lieut. Col., 26.
Tuttle, James M., Col., 15, 17, 19, 21, 25, 38, 46, 48, 49, 50, 59, 62, 77.
 Tuttle's (1st) Brigade, 15, 16, 17, 25, 28, 48, 49, 50, 51, 59, 69, 70, 91.
Tyler, U. S. Ship, 27.
Tyler, Robert C., Lieut. Col., 32.
Underwood, B. F., Capt., 27.
U. S. Army Regulars:
 Artillery—*Batteries:* H and M 4th (Mendenhall's), 30, 62, 63, 64, 101; H 5th (Terrill's), 30, 62, 63, 65, 100.
 Cavalry—*Companies:* C 2d, 25, 92; I 4th, 25, 92.
 Infantry—*Battalions:* 15th, 29, 65, 99; 16th, 29, 65, 99; 19th, 29, 65, 99.
U. S. Navy.
 Gunboats—*Lexington*, 19. *Tyler*, 8, 19.
Urquhart, David, Lieut. Col., 43.
Van Dorn, Earl, Maj. Gen., 11, 12.
Van Horn, Robert T., Lieut. Col., 28.
Vaughan, Alfred J., Jr., Col., 14, 31, 69.
Veatch, James C., Col., 27, 39, 54.
 Veatch's (2d) Brigade, 15, 18, 27, 39, 53, 54, 55, 94.
Venable, C. D., Lieut. Col., 32, 81.
Waddell, B. B., Capt., 42.
Waddell, Lloyd D., Capt., 24.
Wagner, D. C., Lieut., 37.
Wagner, George D., Col., 31, 41.
 Wagner's (21st) Brigade, 31, 41, 102.
Walden, Madison M., Capt., 27.
Walker, J. J., Maj., 43.
Walker, J. Knox, Col., 32.
Walker, John T., Surg., 39.
Wall, William B., Maj., 27.
Wallace, E. I., Capt., 38.
Wallace, Lew, Maj. Gen., 10, 11, 15, 16, 19, 22, 26, 38, 51, 56.

Wallace, Lew—Continued.

Wallace's (Lew) (3d) Division, 10, 11, 15, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 38, 45, 50, 51, 55, 92, 93, 98.
 1st Brigade. *See* Smith's (M. L.).
 2d Brigade. *See* Thayer's.
 3d Brigade. *See* Whittlesey's.
Wallace, William, Maj., 30.
Wallace, William H. L., Brig. Gen., 10, 11, 15, 17, 19, 22, 25, 38, 47, 48, 61, 73, 74.
 Wallace's (W. H. L.) (2d) Division, 7, 10, 11, 18, 19, 21, 22, 25, 38, 45, 47, 48, 49, 60, 59, 62, 73, 91, 92, 98.
 1st Brigade. *See* Tuttle's.
 2d Brigade. *See* McArthur's.
 3d Brigade. *See* Sweeney's.
Walter, H. W., Capt., 43.
Ware, Addison, W., Lieut., 38.
Warner, John, Maj., 26.
Warren Light Artillery. (*See* Swett's Mississippi Battery.)
Waterhouse, A. C., Capt., 28.
 Waterhouse's Battery. (*See* E, 1st Ill.)
Watson's Battery. (*See* Louisiana Troops.)
Webster, J. D., Col., 19, 37, 48, 59, 61.
Welker, Frederick, Capt., 25.
 Welker's Battery. (*See* H, 1st Mo.)
Wharton, John A., Col., 36, 38.
 Wharton's Cavalry. (*See* Texas Troops.)
Wheeler, Joseph, Col., 21, 34, 76, 79.
Wheeler, R. F., Lieut., 40.
Whittin, William S., Lieut., 38.
Whittlesey, Charles, Col., 26, 38, 43.
 Whittlesey's (3d) Brigade, 10, 26, 38, 51, 52, 93.
Wickham, W. L., Capt., 41.
Wickliffe, Charles, Col., 32.
Wickliffe, John W., Lieut., 40.
Wickliffe, Nathaniel, Capt., 41.
Williams, Christopher H., Col., 35.
Williams, John, Capt., 27.
Williams, John D., Capt., 40.
Williams, Nelson G., 26, 38, 53, 54.
 Williams's (1st) Brigade, 15, 17, 26, 38, 49, 53, 54, 93.
Williams, W. O., Capt., 43.
Williamson, George, Maj., 42.
Williamson, William, 43.
Willch, August, Col., 30.
Wilson, ———, Lieut., 44.
Wisconsin Troops.
 Infantry—*Regiments:* 14th, 29, 61, 64, 97, 111; 16th, 13, 28, 59, 60, 96; 18th, 25, 60, 67, 74, 96, 111.
Withers, D. F., Lieut., 43.
Withers, Jones M., Brig. Gen., 18, 20, 34, 43, 72, 73, 85.
 Withers's (2d) Division, 12, 18, 34, 43, 72, 73, 105, 106.
 1st Brigade. *See* Gladden's.
 2d Brigade. *See* Chalmers's.
 3d Brigade. *See* Jackson's.
Withers, R. W., 43.
Wood, David E., Col., 39.
Wood, Enos P., Lieut. Col., 24, 47.
Wood, Gustavus A., Lieut. Col., 31.
Wood, H. C., Lieut., 44.
Wood, Peter P., Lieut., 25.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>Wood, S. A. M., Brig. Gen., 16, 21, 35, 44, 47, 48, 49, 67, 69.</p> <p>Wood's (3d) Brigade, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 21, 35, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 57, 59, 60, 67, 68, 69, 72, 75, 107.</p> <p>Wood, Thomas J., Brig. Gen., 31, 41.</p> <p>Wood's (6th) Division, 31, 41, 62, 66, 101, 102.</p> <p>20th Brigade. <i>See</i> Garfield's.</p> <p>21st Brigade. <i>See</i> Wagner's.</p> <p>Woods, Charles R., Col., 26.</p> | <p>Woods, Joseph J., Col., 25.</p> <p>Woodyard, Humphrey M., Lieut. Col., 28, 60.</p> <p>Worthington, Thomas, Col., 27.</p> <p>Wright, Archibald, 42.</p> <p>Wright, Crafts J., Col., 25.</p> <p>Wright, J. J. B., Surg., 37.</p> <p>Wright, J. M., Capt., 40.</p> <p>Wright, Marcus J., Lieut. Col., 32.</p> <p>Yandell, D. W., Surg., 41.</p> <p>Yerger, William, jr., Lieut., 42.</p> |
|--|--|

O

